The Bombay Gazette

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No. 11,5 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1886.

SHIPP[illegible]

PENINSULAR AND O[illegible]L COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, [illegible]SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUT[illegible]ON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND [illegible]LLES.

PROGRAMME OF [illegible]TURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.	[illegible]ins.	FRIDAY 188[illegible]
M BOKHARA	2944	500	[illegible]ell	8th Jan.
L MALWA	2939	500	[illegible]inson	15th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	[illegible]ntes	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	[illegible]y	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	[illegible]rne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	[illegible]sall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	[illegible]s	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	[illegible]rt	26th ,,
M SIAM	3017	500	[illegible]own	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3534	600	[illegible]erton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	[illegible]ebber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4107	800	[illegible]eston	26th ,,

The steamers marked L pr[illegible]ceed to London via Malta and those marked [illegible] Marseilles. By the others passengers for Lond[illegible] vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at P[illegible]

A steam-barge will leave [illegible]pany's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the[illegible] sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMB[illegible]AITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND [illegible]RALIA.

Vessels.	Tons, H.P.		[illegible]ns.	1886.
THAMES	4101	800	W[illegible]aton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	1[illegible]le	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4124	800	[illegible]mond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	C[illegible]ner	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now iss[illegible] greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars o[illegible] apply to

[illegible] PARKER,
Superintende[illegible] O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND O[illegible]TAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI [illegible]E.

THROUGH TICKET[illegible]m BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindis[illegible]iding the Continental Railway Fare, are now issu[illegible] favorable terms; and return tickets available for t[illegible]nd six months. Tickets can also be obtined which [illegible] passengers to travel 1st class by th steamer a[illegible]d class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILL[illegible]ROUTE.

STEAMER[illegible]BAY for MARSEILLES, [illegible]ect every four weeks (see general ad[illegible]he voyage to the former p[illegible] acc[illegible]ys in fair weather (21 days [illegible] Railway journey from Marseilles to L[illegible]ut 27 hours. Fares to Lo[illegible] route of via Marseilles, including the [illegible] the Continent :— First Class, [illegible] Second Class, Rs. 370. Coupons for [illegible]y must be taken before leaving India. [illegible] Return Ticke[illegible] and all other in[illegible]r particulars of which o[illegible]ubject, apply to

[illegible]D. PARKER,
Bombay, Dec[illegible] P. and O. S. N. Co.

NAVIGAZ[illegible]ALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA [illegible]O RUBATTINO.

[illegible]lar Mail-steamers [illegible]MBAY on the 1st of each [illegible]on, calling at ADEN, [illegible]T SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GEN[illegible]SEILLES, starting from GENOA on the [illegible]nth for BOMBAY. FARE to all [illegible] Rs. 5[illegible], Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Seco[illegible] Class, respectively, inclusive of Wi[illegible] allowed free. Children over three an[illegible]ears, half fare. Families will be allowed [illegible] To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for [illegible] and Third Class, respectively. Passengers' [illegible] will be delivered LONDON, FR[illegible] to the extent allow[illegible] A discount of 5, [illegible]0 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning wi[illegible] three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the d[illegible] LANDING. The following or other [illegible] Class Steamers will [illegible] Bombay :—

		H.P.	
MANILLA	[illegible]	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDU[illegible] (late China)	[illegible]5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBAT[illegible]	5,000	850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves [illegible] Bunder between 10 and [illegible] a.m. on the day of [illegible] with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway T[illegible] available for 17 days to London via Calais or [illegible]ton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued be[illegible] For Handbooks of [illegible]nation and other particul[illegible] apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphins[illegible] Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANC[illegible]R LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE [illegible]WEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AN[illegible] MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY [illegible]D MARSEILLES.

s. s. CALIFORNIA.	31[illegible]	480 W. S. Young	Saturday. 9th Jan.'6

BOMBAY TO [illegible]IVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. ARMENIA	333[illegible]	480 Geo. Read	12th Jan.'6
s. s. PERSIA	357[illegible]	480 R. Hutchison	30th ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3[illegible]	480 W. Russel	13th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3[illegible]	480 J. Craig	20th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA.	50[illegible]	500 J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	35[illegible]	486 J. Laird	20th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	30[illegible]	480 F. Blight	1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	31[illegible]	480 W. S. Young	10th ,,
s. s. NUBIA	35[illegible]	480 T. G. Knox	24th ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	32[illegible]	480 Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA.	50[illegible]	500 J. C. Boothby	29th ,,

To be followed by othe[illegible] first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage a[illegible]nd further particulars apply to

W. [illegible] & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, January 4, [illegible] 1886. Agents.

STEAM TO [illegible] LONDON CALLING AT AL[illegible]EXANDRIA.

THE fine Steamer "MOUNT LEBANON," 2,410, will sail on or abo[illegible]8th January, 1886. Has splendid ac[illegible]modation for a limited number of passengers.

For [illegible] of passage, apply to

W [illegible] A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th De[illegible]er, 1885.

CIT[illegible]E OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings BOMBAY to either [illegible]RPOOL or LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	Sailing for Liverpool about. 1886.
s.s. CITY of CART[illegible]E	2,650	W. M. Greive,	15th Jan.

[illegible]CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 18th Dece[illegible]r, 1885. Agents.

AT OUR S[illegible]E A LOOK

Rs. 35 befor[illegible]R LEVER WATCH at preference before [illegible]ying, and you will give it the [illegible]other.

The Watch as [illegible]ow, is the result of 20 years experience in t[illegible] Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to [illegible]he most perfect watch ever offered to the pu[illegible] for such a small outlay.

Being the ma[illegible]turers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watc[illegible] first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches a[illegible] medium size in heavy engine turned silver cas[illegible] either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 [illegible]ars.

To be obtaine[illegible] only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcut[illegible] and Secunderabad.

FA[illegible]E LEUBA & CO.

TO LET, [illegible] use of a K[illegible] RESIDENCE in Fort with the [illegible] Rent, Rs. 25. Apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

WANTE[illegible] SECRETARY for the Municipality of [illegible]hulia. Salary, Rupees (50) fifty per mensem, exclu[illegible] of a monthly horse allowance of Rs. 15. He sh[illegible] possess a practical knowledge of drawing, lev[illegible]d estimating. He should know English and [illegible] apply with testimonials, &c., &c., &c., to the und[illegible] The application should be in the applicant's h[illegible]

[illegible]NARAYAN RANADE,
[illegible] the Municipality, Dhulia.

NOBEL'S [illegible]SIVES C[illegible]

BLASTIN[illegible]TINE AND [illegible]MPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible]CTURED BY [illegible] No. 1 DYNAMITE, and [illegible] Nitro-Glycerine Compounds SOL[illegible] THE UND[illegible]ERSIGNED.

ARE the [illegible] THE ABOVE obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.

EWART [illegible] LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 11th January, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS, and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian, and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO of TIMBER ex s. s. "AYRSHIRE" from Moulmein are requested to present their bills of Lading at the office of Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons, Dubashes, Apollo-street, for the signature of the undersigned, when delivery orders will be granted.

JAMES R. STEWARD,
s s Ayrshire,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1886.

THE s.s. "FLAMSTEED has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleady in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful partly.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES. Wooden Backs, with Straps.
,, ,, Dinneford's Alexandra } with long Demidoff } handles.
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
,, FLESH STRAPS.
,, ARMY OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS, The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
,, STRAPS.
,, BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES
LOOFAH'S CALEF ACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS
STRAP FRICTORS.

A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

No.	containing		Dimensions	Cash Prices Rs. a.
No. 1	7	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5½ by 2¼ inches.	27 0
,, 2	9		10½ by 6½ by 2¼	32 0
,, 3	10		7½ by 5½ by 4½	44 0
,, 4	15		10½ by 6 by 4½	52 0
,, 5	19		12 by 7 by 5½	66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

No.	containing		Dimensions	Rs. a.
No. 6	16	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7¼ by 6½ inches.	55 0
,, 7	20		9½ by 8½ by 6½	72 0
,, 8	20		9½ by 9 by 6½	80 0
,, 9	26		12½ by 8½ by 6½	90 0
,, 10	14		9½ by 6½ by 5½	52 0
,, 11	19		12½ by 8 by 5½	75 0
,, 12	21		12 by 8 by 6½	76 0
,, 13	23		9 by 7½ by 11	90 0
,, 14	27		14½ by 12½ by 8	120 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

No.	containing		Dimensions	Rs. a.
No. 15	64	Green stop-pered Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	100 0
,, 16	34		18½ by 10 by 11	90 0
,, 17	26		12½ by 8 by 9½	70 0
,, 18	21		13 by 10 by 9	65 0
,, 19	9		12½ by 9½ by 7	50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,

VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to inform their numerous Patrons that they now have on view at their Fort Establishment one of the largest and best selections of ELECTROPLATED WARE and GENERAL FANCY GOODS ever shown in Western India.

The following are a few of the leading items :—

ELECTROPLATED WARE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Asparagus Helpers	13	8	to	16	0
Army & Navy Cups	22	8	to	30	0
Beer Jugs & Mugs	15	0	to	70	0
Biscuit Boxes	25	0	to	70	0
Brandy & Sodawater Frames	67	0	to	100	0
Breakfast Dishes	58	0	to	70	0
British Oak Ware	...				
Butter Dishes & Coolers	18	0	to	50	0
Courier Bags	5	8	to	11	0
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100	0	to	200	0
Cake Baskets	35	0	to	70	0
Candlesticks	45	0	to	70	0
Carlton Cruets	13	8	to	40	0
Champagne Buckets	10	0	to	70	0
Cheese Scoops	2	8	to	18	0
Chutney & Soy Frames	35	0	to	40	0
Cigar Lamps	25	0	to	30	0
Claret Jugs	18	0	to	80	0
Cocktail Shakers	18	0	to	20	0
Cruet Frames	13	8	to	100	0
Crumb Scoops	15	0	to	20	0
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25	0	to	100	0
Dessert Stands	31	8	to	100	0
Dinner Cruets	40	0	to	100	0
Egg Frames	31	8	to	50	0
Entre Dishes	50	0	to	85	0
Epergnes	70	0	to	200	0
Fish Carvers	27	0	to	30	0
Fish Knives	50	0	to	180	0
Flower and Fruit Stands	40	0	to	200	0
Goblets and Golf Cups	40	0	to	100	0
Grape Scissors	9	0	to	11	0
Ice Claws and Tongs	4	8	to	8	0
Ice Jugs	40	0	to	80	0
Ice Pails	20	0	to	31	8
Ice Water Urns	250	0	to	300	0
Jam and Marmalade Jars	18	0	to	40	0
Liquaur Frames	40	0	to	100	0
Luncheon Trays	130	0	to	150	0
Mirrors	5	0	to	40	0
Majolica Ware	4	0	to	160	0
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18	0	to	40	0
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60	0	to	150	0
Muffineers	4	0	to	40	0
Napkin Rings	10	0	to	30	0
Nut Crackers	2	8	to	4	0
Oil and Vinegar Frames	15	0	to	20	0
Oak Writing Cabinets	60	0	to	500	0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	10	0	to	...	
Race Cups	40	0	to	100	0
Salad Bowls and Servers	31	8	to	70	0
Salt Cellars	20	0	to	60	0
Salvers	20	0	to	200	0
Sardine Boxes	27	0	to	40	0
Side Dishes	50	0	to	85	0
Soda Water Frames	20	0	to	40	0
Soy Frames	16	0	to	40	0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	68	0	to	100	0
Sugar Baskets	40	0	to	60	0
Sugar and Cream Frames	36	0	to	40	0
Tankards	27	0	to	40	0
Tantalus Liquor Frames	40	0	to	120	0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	13	8	to	30	0
Tea Caddies	40	0	to	60	0
Telescopic Cups	15	0	to	20	0
Tea and Coffee Services	100	0	to	400	0
Tilting Sets	130	0	to	150	0
Toast Racks	5	0	to	20	0
Tripartite Visitable Dishes	70	0	to	130	0
Two-Handled Trays	150	0	to	200	0

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Albums	20	0	to	70	0
Aneroid Barometers	...				
Ash Trays	2	0	to	5	0
Binocular Glasses	...				
Blotting Books and Cases	22	8	to	70	0
Cabinet Photo-Frames	2	0	to	10	0
Card Cases and Trays	2	0	to	20	0
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3	0	to	20	0
Desks and Work Cases	25	0	to	150	0
Dressing Cases and Bags	25	0	to	850	0
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4	0	to	6	0
Fans	8	0	to	20	0
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7	0	to	850	0
Gongs	4	0	to	40	0
Gladstone Bags	22	8	to	60	0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	25	0	to	40	0
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10	0	to	20	0
Housewifes	6	0	to	10	0
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40	0	to	60	0
Jewel Cases	25	0	to	100	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7	0	to	26	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	6	8	to	30	0
Ladies' Waist Belts	12	0	to	15	0
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3	0	to	10	0
Necessaries, Etui, etc	7	0	to	15	0
Official Writing and Letter Cases	20	0	to	40	0
Perfume Cases	20	0	to	60	0
Photograph Frames	2	0	to	40	0
Pincushions	2	0	to	4	0
Pocket Letter Cases	4	0	to	20	0
Pocket Wallets	4	0	to	20	0
Purses	2	0	to	15	0
Scrap Books	7	0	to	40	0
Sets of Scissors	7	0	to	18	0
Smokers' Companions	60	0	to	70	0
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20	0	to	60	0
Telescopes	...				
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35	0	to	850	0
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2	0	to	60	0
Watch Stands	5	0	to	8	0
Work Boxes and Baskets	8	0	to	40	0
Writing Cases and Desks	25	0	to	150	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIQUEURS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

Creme De Cacao.	Benedictine.
Creme De Noyeau.	Chartreuse Green.
Eau De Noyeau.	Chartreuse Yellow.
Eau De Vie Dantziek.	Curacao.
Cordial Medoc.	Cherry Brandy.
Anisette.	Angostura Bitter.
Kummel.	Maraschino.
Absinthe.	&c., &., &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE just landed the following new Goods :—

GLOVES! GLOVES!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair Rs.	2	0
Gent's Best White French	do	...	2	12
Gent's Lavender Best French	do	...	3	0
Gent's Gold Tan Fancy sewn	do	...	2	12
Military Doe or Buck	do	...	3	8
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do	...	4	0
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin	do	...	3	0
Gent's Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops		...	4	8
Ladies' do do do		..	4	0
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan 4 Buttons		...	3	8
Ladies' White Doe Gauntlet		...	2	12
Ladies' Chamois Gauntlet		...	2	4
Ladies' Gold Tan with Large Gauntlet		...	4	8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	...Each 12 annas to	1	0
White Rich Satin Bows	...	1	12
Lavender Silk Bows	..	2	0
Best White Scotch Cambric Ties, each 8 annas	per doz ..	5	0
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties	1-8 to ...	2	0
Windsor's Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, all the leading colours	Each..	3	0
Pin Scarves, White Cream, and all the leading colours.	...	2	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gent's White Hemstitched, per doz.	...	12	8
Gent's Coloured Borders, per doz.	...	15	8
Gent's White Silk Coloured Borders, Best Quality	.. each	3	8
Gent's White and Coloured	...each	3	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JAVA CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.		Per box of 100	
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs.	30	Rs.	3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,,	35	,,	4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,,	40	,,	4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... ,,	45	,,	5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £2 and £2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ...	at £1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever...	at £1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance.	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced... ...	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case ...	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 To £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

CONDUCTED ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.
SEND FOR 'XMAS PRICE LIST.
OILMANSTORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
HOUSE-HOLD SUNDRIES, &c.

ICES, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT in under the management of an experienced Italian Confectioner.

Market produce Fish, Meat, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., supplied at Bombay and to the mofusiel residents.

ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CAKES REGISTERED.

W. J. ESSAI.
FORBES-STREET FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND MARKET.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	......	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	.....	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	......	
Do. do. ****	26	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES.
Rs. 2-8 per pair.
WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

THE object of this School is to provide female children, Christian and non-Christian, with a sound and liberal education, and to prepare them systematically for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

Students preparing for the Matriculation Examination are requested to join it as soon as possible.

The School will re-open D. V., WEDNESDAY, January 6th.

Reference to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

KEMP AND CO.'S

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH AND MOUTH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
The most delightful of all preparations for the Teeth.
Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE,
A most agreeable and Efficient Dentifrice for strong or weak Gums.
Per Box 12 As. Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

THE LADY CORISANDE DENTIFRICE,
A delicious Tooth-Powder, leaving an abiding fragrance in the Mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1.

ARECA OR SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE,
Of surpassing Aroma and unequalled in cleansing and Preserving qualities.
Per Pot, Re. 1.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-LOTION.
A splendid Antiseptic Wash ensuring perfect purity of the Mouth and recommended by Mr. Walton and other eminent Dentists.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

EAU DE BOTOT.
a favourite Purifying French Mouth-Lotion, and much used as a gargle by Singers.
Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX,
One of the pleasantest of all preparations of Myrrh for the mouth.
Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Camphorated Chalk	Box As. 8.	Bottle As. 12
,, Myrrh Dentifrice,	Box As. 10 ,,	Re. 1
Charcoal Dentifrice	,,	,, 1
Pearl Dentifrice Box As. 10	,,	,, 1
Quinine Dentifrice	,,	,, 1
Peruvian Dentifrice	,,	,, 1

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. BOWMAN'S GOGGLES.

THESE EYE-PRESERVERS are the most perfect protectors from Glare and Dust yet produced, being the invention of Dr. Bowman, the eminent practitioner in Eye diseases ; they are also recommended by all the leading oculists for weak and inflamed eyes.

Each, with case, Rs. 8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF SPECTACLES AND ALL OPTICAL APPARATUS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SUBSCRIPTION SEASON, 1886.
Lessee & Manager... Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
COMMITTEE.
The Hon Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
Captain HENRY MORLAND.
Colonel SMART, R. A.
RIENZI WALTON, Esq., C. E.
H. M. PHIPSON, Esq.

THE GAIETY COMPANY,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY.
W. S. GILBERT'S FAIRY COMEDY,
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

Boxes and Stalls will be booked, and Subscriptions received by Soundy & Co, Ld., where the plan of the Theatre may be seen.

VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE.

TOWN HALL,
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

TICKETS for Members and their friends can now be had at the VOLUNTEER HEAD-QUARTERS, or at the door.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 P. M.
Ticket to admit Gentleman and Lady ..... Rs. 6
Extra Ladies' Tickets, each .... „ 2

WILLIAM F. WALKE,
Honorary Secretary, Volunteer Club, Bombay.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m., at the offices of the Chamber, to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the out-going Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To alter Rule X so as to admit of the annual general meeting being held in future in the month of January.
IV. To elect new members and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that PRANLAL ANANDRAM VITAL and MOSES ELIJAH of Bombay, Hindu and Bene Israelite, respectively, have contracted to purchase from COWASJEE TEMOOLJEE ANDHIAROO and GOWREEBAI, daughter of DADOO CANOO, both of Bombay, Parsee, and Bene Israelite, respectively, the undermentioned hereditaments and premises. All persons having any claims upon the said property, either by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, lease, lien, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Esplanade-road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the claim or claims, if any, shall be deemed nul, void, and waived.

All that piece of Government land with the buildings standing thereon, situate in Dubra Gully or Chambarwada first lane in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6758, and by the Assessor under ward No. 1719, street Nos. 1 and 26, 28, and street passage No. 1, and K. street, and measuring 170 7-9 square yards, bearing Collector's old Nos. 1028 and 1411, old survey Nos. 315 and 330, and new survey No. 2952, and bounded as follows:—On the north by a sweeper's passage, a moiety whereof belongs to this property, and beyond that the house of Kessowjee Hunsraj, on the south by Chambarwada cross first lane, on the east by the said Dubragully or Chambarwada first lane, and on the west by the property of the said Gowreebai, and which said premises formerly were and at present are in the occupation of Tullocksey Carrimchand as tenant.—Dated this 5th day of January, 1886.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SOODERDASS JADOWJEE LILADHUR SAMJEE, the executor of the late SAMJEE JADOWJEE and VUSSONJEE NUNDJEE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property any and all person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 27, Medow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, formerly consisting of two plots of ground, and known as lots Nos. 26 and 27 respectively, on the Esplanade, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Bombay aforesaid under ward No. 1169, and street Nos. 28 and 19, containing altogether by admeasurement 1410 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by plot No. 28, in the occupation of Treacher and Co., Limited, on the east by the footpath of the road called Rampart-row, on the west by Eldon-road, and on the south by the house for some time past in the occupation of the Bombay Club, all which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of the Fort, and have been in the occupation of the Comptoir de Escompte de Paris.—Dated this 5th day of January, 1886.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TO LET, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, consisting of a drawing and dining room and four bed-rooms, and has a very charming garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on "Parly Hill," commanding an extraordinary charming sea view, consisting of a drawing-room, dining-room, and five bed-rooms with a detached bed-room. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two very desirable SHOPS in Hornby-row, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.

OFFICE DIARIES,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT OR UNRULED.

	Rs.	a.
SMALL OCTAVO (7 by 4½ in.) per 5 quire box.	1	0
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1	0
Do. do. do. three per 100	0	12
MEDIUM OCTAVO (8½ by 5½ in.) per 5 quire box	1	4
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1	4
Do. do. do. three, per 100	1	0

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BLACK BORDERED BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT.

	Rs.	a.
SMALL OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1	6
Do. Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1	8
Do. Double Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1	10
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100	1	6
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half. Extra Broad, per 100	1	8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half Double Broad, per 100	1	10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle, or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1	8
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1	10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Double Broad Border per 5 quire box	1	12
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Narrow, Middle or Broad per 100	1	8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in three Extra Broad, per 100	1	10
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three, Double Broad	1	12

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAP OF CHINA

AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
SOLE SUCCESSOR
TO
CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
Entirely under the New Management.
EIGHT ANNAS TO A SHILLING.
CHARLES LETTS'S ANGLO-INDIAN DIARY.
CHARLES LETTS'S ANGLO-INDIAN DIARY.
CHARLES LETTS'S ANGLO-INDIAN DIARY.
26, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

	Rs.	a.
Reid's Engineer's Hand Book, 11th Edition...	7	8
Reid's New Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examinations	2	8
Key to do. do. for 1886	1	8
Reid's Seamanship	1	4
Reynold's Locomotive Engine Driving	3	0
Reynold's Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman and Engine Boy	3	0

26, Medow-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES,

With and without covers.

Sizes		
15 by 10 by 5 in.	Rs. 41	4
„ 15 by 10 by 6 in.	„ 45	0
„ 17 by 11 by 7 in.	„ 48	12

Illustrated price list free by post.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a Commodious and airy BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. STEINER, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "BREACH HOUSE" at Breach Candy, just vacated by JOHN WARDEN, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at CUMBALLA, lately occupied by Major LEBRETON. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at MALABAR HILL, lately occupied by Dr. DYMOCK. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the lower half of a well-situated BANGALOW at Mazagon. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886.

WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Limited, London, having been appointed by the Royal Commissioners Sole Contractors for the printing, publishing, and advertising in the CATALOGUE, GUIDE, DAIRY PROGRAMME, and other official publications, respectfully request that intending advertisers should make immediate application for any space they may require in the above publications. All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to their agent, JOHN GLEN, 379 Strand, London, W. E. England.

CARD AND INDOOR GAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Illustrated Proverbs (second series)	0	12
Who's Sir Roger?	0	12
Snap	0	12
Picture Pumblechook	0	12
Ujiji	0	12
Hide and Seek with the Kings and Queens of England, 3 series each	0	12
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries each	0	12
Sovereigns of England	0	12
Counties of England	1	8
Anno Mundi	0	12
Anno Domini	0	12
Parole	0	12
Wedding	1	8
Bride	0	12
Realm	0	12
May Day	0	12
Floral Snap	0	12
Quits	0	12
World's Parliament	1	2
Poker	0	12
Napoleon	0	12
Fishponds	1	0
Squails	5	0
Faces	6	8
Railway Traffic	6	0
Snake and Bird Puzzle	1	0
Boxes of Bezique, for 2 Players, from Rs. 2 to	25	0
Boxes of Bezique, for 4 Players, from Rs. 6-8 to	20	0
Playing Cards from 8 as. to	2	4
Cabinet of Games Rs. 17 and	45	0
Agon, or the Queen's Guards	3	8
King of the Castle	7	8
In Statu Quo Chess Board	30	0
Portable B. C. D. Board	8	0
Whitworth Gun	12	8
Moorish Fort	10	0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICE.—NO. 4812.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Tonnage and Labour, for landing, Shipping and Transporting Coal, Coke and Stores for one year from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1887-88, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through registered post up to noon of MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1886, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Tonnage and Labour."

J. HEXT.
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on the 6th day of January 1886, at 2-30 p. m. to pass the following special resolutions:—

1. That the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.

2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3. That pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 the liquidator or liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint-stock company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and to be called the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of ten lakhs of Rupees divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, all the lands buildings hereditaments machinery fixtures effects assets rights credits business and good-will of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale 2,200 shares in the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited of Rs. 125 each fully paid up for distribution among the shareholders of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, in proportion to the number of shares held by them in the said Company.

4. That the sale of the property of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidator or Liquidators subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements contracts engagements and obligations and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5. That if more than one Liquidator be appointed all powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by such of them as are present in Bombay.

6. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.—Dated this 24th day of December 1885.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું૦
i. e. KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FLOUR MILLS.—For domestic and trade purposes, for hand or steam-power, of various sizes and capacity. —H. A. GEYER & CO., Bombay.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!—Just to hand. Price from anna 1 per yard. Flowers, Parasols, Sunshades, Gent's Umbrella, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SUPERIOR MANGALORE TILES.—Just received fresh Consignments of Flat and Ridge. Apply, to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Agents, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE—a Victoria, and a handsome pair of grey Galloways with double and single harness. Rs. 1,000. Apply J. G. H. C., care of this paper.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Advanced on Jewellery, Immovable Property, and on Substantial Personal Security. Apply by letter to J. Foggo, care of Postmaster, Kalbadevie.

TO LET, one of the portions of ALTAMONT on Cumballa Hill from 15th February next. For particulars apply to Dady Manockjee Limjee, Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, re-opens January 16. Applications for Boarders to be made to the Rev. E. S. Burgess, Panchgani.

OUR BALL DRESS MATERIALS have arrived and are now on view.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort.

O PAPA, nothing could be more enjoyable than a glass of best Ices. Also Wines, Spirits, and French sweets of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne Hermitage (a fine clarety wine), qts., Rs. 17-8; Chablis, qts., Rs. 18 per dozen. Pints, Re. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

DUKE of DURHAM'S long cut Genuine Cigarette Tobacco. Just received our fresh supply, now greatly in demand. As. 12 per ¼lb tin. HOWARD & Co. 30, Meadows-street.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—The genuine article just received. Very highly recommended. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Rs. 4, 3-8, 2-8, and 2 per 100. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadows-street.

CRICKET SET and Lawn-tennis Bats and Balls—Prices moderate—at STEWARD & Co. No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TRICYCLES.—Very best makers only. Rs. 200 to 300 each, complete. Address KANGAROO AGENCY, Madras.

NATIVE ARTS POTTERY WORKS—The first kiln of the New Year on view, Wonderland School of Arts, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per cas of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozenpints J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c. suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, well-furnished and in working order, for sale, Apollo House, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on view at any time.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

ASPARAGUS by Busch Barnevity and Co., FOR SALE a few cases, at Rs. 18 a dozen tins of 1½ to special terms to Clubs. Apply C. FLEMMING and Co., Meadow-street.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours. 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 265. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume,* OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

JUST RECEIVED for wholesale Mily. stout yarn dyed Scarlet, Khakee, and Blue Serges at Rs. 3, 2½, and 2½ per yard respectively. Army Welsh Flannel at annas 10 per yard. Yarn dyed fast colored Khakee Drill from 5 to 6 annas per yard. Vel. Helmets complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at J. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT, MINCE PIES, FANCY GOODS, BON BONS, CRACKERS, &c., at PEARSE'S.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

WANTED a few DETECTIVES to help our Special BARVATION officer, Lieut. H. M. Abud, in capturing the out-laws headed by Makranees. Apply personally with testimonials to—
Lieut. H. M. ABUD, Junagadh.
Our Agent MANSUKRAM SURYARAM, Esq.,
Girgaum China Bag, Bombay.
R. B. BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, Nadiad.
Or, to
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Divan, Junagadh State, (Kathiawad).
Divan Office, Junagadh, 25th December, 1885.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firms here and China from THIS DATE.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED to Mr. JACOB ABRAHAM NATHAN to SIGN the name of our firm here per procuration has THIS DAY been CANCELLED.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 30th Dec., 1885.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.

For prospectuses apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have SOLD the business of a BOOK-SELLER and NEWSPAPER AGENT, which my late husband HORMUSJI SORABJI carried on in his lifetime, and which, after his death, was continued by me as Administratrix of his Estate, unto Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI BANAJI and JAMSETJI RUTTONJI BILLIMORIA, who are now the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the said business and of the good-will thereof.

The mark ? of MHERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late Hormusji Sorabji Bookseller, deceased.

i.e. મેરબાઈ તે હોરમજી શોરાબજી
બુકસેલરના વીધવા.

NURSERY REQUIREMENTS.

Feeding Bottles.
The new oval feeder, screw glass stopper, pure India-rubber Tube, etc ....Re. 1 0

Vaccination Shields,
Most useful, a great protection, preventing the arm from getting rubbed and keeping the dress away. Children's sizes, Ans. 10 and 12, Adult size ......Re. 1 4

Nursery Lamps,
Act as a night lamp, and can be used for preparing or warming infants' food, two or three patterns ....from Rs. 2 8

Teething Necklaces,
Very superior, with blue or scarlet velvet bands ....each Re. 1 2

Thermoterions,
For keeping food hot during the night or day........each Rs. 7 8

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF INVALID REQUISITES.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA
BOUQUET.
Sold everywhere
THREE GOLD MEDALS PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-street, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENECE

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 21 0
Barncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	..
Chateau La Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne Red Bars | M. & Saann |	„ 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0	..
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. ..	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasquo „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 23 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ..
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ..	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ ..	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per-annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay. 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.
Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

[illegible]SURANCES.

[illegible]E INSURANCE CO., Ld.
[illegible]PITAL £1,300,000.

WE [illegible] APPOINTED AGENTS of th[illegible]mpany, and are prepared to take FIRE RI[illegible] description of insurable property in Bombay a[illegible]ssil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

COMME[illegible]ON ASSURANCE COMPANY
F[illegible]E AND MARINE.
[illegible]ITAL—£2,500,000.
[illegible]EXCEED—£1,350,000.

THE [illegible]ompany INSURES almost every [illegible] of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIF[illegible]ALS at advantageous Rates.

[illegible]LLACE & Co., Agents,
1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE IN[illegible] GUARANTEE AND SURET[illegible] ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the [illegible] PUBLIC COMPANY established [illegible]o provide Security against Losses arising throug[illegible]y of persons holding situations of trust, and to [illegible]e inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by [illegible]smen.

The Security [illegible]ociation is now generally adopted for European a[illegible] Officer under Government and Public Compan[illegible]

Friends and [illegible]are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses [illegible] persons are exposed who become responsible for [illegible] others.

Moderate r[illegible]rding to the nature of the Employment an[illegible]nt of security required.

Premiums per[illegible]reduced.

For Prospectu[illegible]oposal Forms, apply to

D. McLA[illegible]AN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone [illegible]ombay. Secretary.

[illegible]TICES.

[illegible]OTICE.

NOTICE is [illegible] given that a PUBLIC MEETING [illegible] CUTCHEE MEMONS will be held at the Jack[illegible]jid, Bombay, on THURSDAY MORNING, 7th [illegible] at 9 o'clock, to consider the "Memon Bill" [illegible]ore the Supreme Legislative Council, and to ad[illegible]ures to memorialise Government on the subject a[illegible]n the position of the Cutchee Memons.

N.B.—All Maho[illegible]are invited to attend.
Bombay, 4th Ja[illegible]86.

ORIENTAL L[illegible] ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES [illegible] on approved Personal Security a[illegible]ate Interest, repayable by convenient instalm[illegible] connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office[illegible]

Fixed Deposits [illegible] to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 } per cen[illegible] 18 months }
5½ } annu[illegible] 12 „ } notice of
5 } subjec[illegible] 9 „ } withdrawal.
3½ } 6 „ }

For Prospectus[illegible]posal Forms, and further particulars, apply t[illegible]

D. M[illegible]HLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9 Elphinstone Cir[illegible]

SCOTT [illegible] Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERI[illegible]Y SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAM[illegible]TION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Exam[illegible] and Vet[illegible] Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at [illegible]n Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, includin[illegible]se-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and so[illegible] Up-country commissions towards buying and se[illegible]ll meet our best attention. Horses br[illegible] double harness in the yards. Single [illegible] 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging unde[illegible]t of a thoroughly practical English Fa[illegible]lass [illegible]oeing done.

KEATING'S [illegible]ZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, [illegible] DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are spee[illegible]ATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognis[illegible]ended by the Medical Faculty. N[illegible] is half so effective. One Lozenge [illegible]ef. They contain no Opium, Mor[illegible]lent drug, and may be taken by th[illegible] One or two at bed-time ensures re[illegible] by the throat sold at all Chemists[illegible]

INDIAN ELECTR[illegible] COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLA[illegible]TRIQUE,
P[illegible]
PAID-UP CAP[illegible]0,000.
OUR PRICES DEF[illegible]PETITION.
HIGHEST REWAR[illegible]THE EXHI[illegible]
BI[illegible]
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10[illegible]mps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights[illegible], each .. 1,200
Do. 19 do. [illegible] 1,300
[illegible]CANDESCENT LAMPS.
SWAN'S AND OTHER [illegible]s give the steadiest light
OUR PATENT WICK CA[illegible]DLES improved-make.
JABLOCHKOFF CA[illegible] GLOBES and other
INSULATED CA[illegible]ries.

NOTE:—OUR M[illegible]ES work with LOW TENSION currents a[illegible] not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and Ge[illegible]l Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

IMPORTAN[illegible] NOTICE

ON SALE IN BOM[illegible]AY AT VERY ADVANTAGE[illegible]S PRICES.

Owing to inability of bu[illegible] to complete purchase, the undernoted Ma[illegible]inery manufactured by E. R. & F. TURNER, o[illegible]pswich, England—

ONE 8 H.P. PATE[illegible] AUTOMATIC VARIABLE EXPANS[illegible]ON PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, on W[illegible]ught Iron Wheels with Colonial Firebox, S[illegible]ring Safety Valve, and Spark Catcher.

ONE DOUBLE 3' 0" C[illegible]RN GRINDING MILL with Grey Stones, [illegible]Silent Feed, Loose Pulley, Sundry Mill Tool[illegible] Reserve Wearing Parts and 60 ft. of 5½" Le[illegible]ther Belt.

The above are perfectly Ne[illegible]w and of the most modern and approved constru[illegible]ction. On view at Messrs. KING, KING, & Co[illegible]s, Bombay, where information may be obtained[illegible] or of the makers,

E.R.&F.TURNER, Ip[illegible]wich, England
TELEGRAMS.—"GIPPES[illegible]YK," IPSWICH.

P.S.—Correspondents are [illegible]uested to refer to this Advertis[illegible]ent.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'[illegible]ORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ON[illegible]

ADVICE TO INVALIDS[illegible] you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep[illegible]ee from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to [illegible]n and assuage the weary achings of protracted di[illegible]e, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the [illegible]ulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself [illegible]h that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis [illegible]rowne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave t[illegible]e of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by t[illegible]fession to be the most wonderful and valuable reme[illegible]r discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best reme[illegible]own for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a cha[illegible] Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dy[illegible]ry.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts[illegible] all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, an[illegible]sms.

CHLORODYNE is the only pal[illegible] in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Tootha[illegible] Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceuti[illegible]hemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T[illegible]enport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, L[illegible]n. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of con[illegible]ulating you upon the widespread reputation this justl[illegible]teemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, h[illegible]earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over th[illegible]ast. As a remedy of general utility, we much question [illegible]other a better is imported into the country, and we sh[illegible] be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indi[illegible] home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are no[illegible] relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their[illegible]le, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. [illegible]e could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordi[illegible]ry efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrh[illegible] and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vom[illegible]ng of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have [illegible]urred under our personal observation during many y[illegible]s. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrib[illegible] forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surpri[illegible]gly controlling power. We have never used any [illegible]her form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a fi[illegible] conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a[illegible]nse of duty we owe to the profession and the public, a[illegible] are of opinion that the substitution of any other th[illegible]rowne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH [illegible] OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND [illegible]. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes [illegible] Pharm. Society of Great Britain, [illegible] His Excellency the Viceroy's [illegible]hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chanc[illegible] Sir W[illegible] Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne [illegible]was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the st[illegible] which he regretted to say, had been deliberately untrue, [illegible] Freeman was deliberately untrue, [illegible] Times," July 13, 1864. been sworn to.—See "The [illegible]e words "[illegible] J. Collis Browne's Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. each. None is genuine without th[illegible]ment sta[illegible] Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Gove[illegible] overwhelming medical testimony accom[illegible] of Piracy an[illegible] Imitations.

CAUTION.—Beware [illegible]—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Sole Manufacturer[illegible] Bloomsbury, [illegible]
Great Russel-street[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TODAY.

Town Council 3 p.m.
Volunteer Club Dance Town Hall.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee; and Kahalams, Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), for R[illegible]ngoon and Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The H. M. [illegible] S. Tenasserim and s.s. Thames entered, and the H. M. S. Tenasserim left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Kurrachee, per extra H. M.'s I. M. ship Tenasserim will be closed at the General Post Office, at [illegible] a.m. to-morrow the 6th

VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE.—Will be held at the Town Hall this evening commencing at 9 p. m. An advertisement in another column gives full particulars.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The [illegible] detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers, who were encamped on the Kennedy Sea-face, left yesterday morning by daily marches *en route* to Poona.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—At the head branch of this dispensary during the past month the daily average attendance [illegible] was 192·84, and the admissions were 1,77[illegible] The [illegible] prevailing diseases were fevers and bowel complaints.

EXTENSIVE THEFT [illegible] GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Ibjee Oomersey, a merchant residing [illegible] in Samuel-street, reports that on the 2[illegible] ultimo [illegible] his niece, a young girl, through mistake [illegible] a tin-box containing gold ornaments value about 3,0[illegible]00 on the floor of a dewan khana at his house. [illegible] The girl seems to have entirely overlooked the [illegible] fact until Monday last, when the [illegible] was [illegible] opened and the property missed. [illegible] in question a marriage was taking place in the house and there were scores of persons there it [illegible] appears difficult to say who had stolen the property. [illegible] The divisional police, with the aid of the detectives, are instituting inquiries into the mat[illegible]

THEFT.—Bucho God, a [illegible] noted character, and Mulloo Nursoo, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges—No. 1, of theft of property consisting of a brass watch and chain, an [illegible] turban of the collective value of Rs. 17 belonging to [illegible] Abba Raghoojee and another, from their dwelling at Cammateepoora; and No. 2, of dishonestly assisting in the disposal of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused No. 1, after stealing the said property with the aid No. 2; pledged the articles with a Marwarree, from whom it was recovered by the police. Prisoner No. 1 being an old offender, he was sentenced to accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHOLERA [illegible] IN POONA.—A good deal has been written recently, and very justly, regarding the assiduity displayed by the City Magistrates and Municipal employés, in meeting the exigencies contingent on the appearance of cholera in the native city [illegible] the masterly manner the epidemic was staved off by being timely nipped in the bud. The arrangements were undoubtedly excellent and quite efficient, as the result more than once proved. In simple justice to the Cantonment authorities it is a pleasure to record that on the intelligence of the [illegible] outbreak of cholera in the Native City being communicated to the Cantonment Magistrate, this officer personally instituted and saw carried out [illegible] every possible precaution th[illegible] Cantonments and to such excellent [illegible] precluded all possibility of the epidemic [illegible] in our midst. The principle that prevention [illegible] better than cure having been adopted in [illegible] ment, it forms our pleasurable duty [illegible] to state that, notwithstanding the [illegible] proximity of the disease, the Cantonment [illegible] the infection, thanks to the efficient ar[illegible] made by the Cantonment authorities.—[illegible] Herald.

EURA[illegible] ANGLO-INDIAN ASSO[illegible] WESTERN INDIA.

THE reg[illegible] meeting of the Council was held last [illegible] their new premises in Forbes Street, w[illegible] newly fitted up with gas, well adapted [illegible] hall. Mr. E. Freeborn, the President [illegible] chair, and the council was strongly [illegible] addition to several visitors. T[illegible] having read the notice convening [illegible] reported the closing of the Register [illegible] 1885 with 718 members, including [illegible] Sir James Fergusson and the Hon [illegible] Bayley as Patrons and Life Me[illegible] Council resolved to call a general m[illegible] members of the Association, for the purpose of [illegible] voting for stipends, in connection with the E[illegible] Education Fund; on the 29th January 1886. For t[illegible] better working of this important fund, a Com[illegible] committee of four members was appointed from amo[illegible] the council. The consideration of last yea[illegible] report, and a budget estimate for the curren[illegible] year, was deferred to the adjourned meeting to be [illegible] this day-week.

NAT[illegible] PRESS.

NATIONAL AND [illegible] PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES.

THE *Bombay Ga*[illegible] suggests that instead of national, there ou[illegible] be provincial congresses. There is no antith[illegible] between a national and a provincial congress, [illegible] see no reason why we should not have p[illegible] as well as national congresses. Each ha[illegible] function to perform, and both are necessary. T[illegible] national congress may treat of national or imper[illegible] questions; the provincial congress may treat [illegible] provincial as well as national questions. Ther[illegible] strength in the *Gazette's* argument that ea[illegible] province has its own peculiar grievances and [illegible] which cannot be usefully dealt with in a n[illegible] congress, but the remedy for that is to org[illegible] provincial conference like the Mahajan Sab[illegible] at Madras, rather than a discontinuance [illegible] national meeting. We no doubt require commun[illegible] and cooperation among the people of eac[illegible] province quite as much, if not more, as among [illegible] people of different provinces, and for that re[illegible] provincial conferences, are a great necessity [illegible] strict provincial conferences ought to be t[illegible] of national conferences. There ought t[illegible] organization like that in Madras in each [illegible] each district having its own association, se[illegible] representatives to a central association of t[illegible] presidency, the presidency association sending [illegible] to a provincial conference and the provin[illegible] conference electing representatives for a nat[illegible] conference. The whole country will then be [illegible] over by a net-work of associations each a[illegible] harmony with the other, and all working for [illegible] on gaol.—*Indu Prakash.*

D[illegible]VINE SERVICES.

SAINT [illegible] THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

W[illegible]DNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

[illegible] Epiphany of our Lord.

7-15 a.m.—Holy [illegible] Communion.

YOUNG M[illegible]N'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be [illegible] held on board the s.s. City of Carthage in the Prince's Doc[illegible] this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. [illegible] captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited [illegible] The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE NAVY.

([illegible]don *Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

ADMI[illegible]ALTY, 14th December, 1885.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major H Fuller has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Lieut [illegible] C Vere Ferrers Townshend has been appointed a Probationer for the Ind S C.

INDIA OFFICE, 18th December, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S C made by the Govts in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut G C C Shakespear, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieut E U Marrett, from the Royal Artillery, Lieut G H Weller, from the Leinster Regt, D Lieut S C Gough, from the Hampshire Regt.

Lieut C B [illegible]empler, from the Scottish Rifles, Lieut G A Coo[illegible]kson, from the Scottish Rifles.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut H J Bremner, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieut A T Young, from the Royal Sussex Regt, Lieut C R Keate, from the Leinster Regt, and Lieut F R Formby, from the Royal Irish Rifles.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut C W F Whyte, from the Seaforth Highlanders.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of H M's Ind Mily Forces:—

Lieut-Col F [illegible] Trevor, of the Mad S C, Major W P Oliphant Boulderson, of the Mad S C, Bgde-Surg T Beaumont, MD, of the Madras Army, Surg-Major G Grant, of the Bengal Army, Surg-Major E C Bensley, of the Bengal Army, Surg-Major J W Strong, of the Madras Army.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Col.—Lieut-Col F R Travor, of the Madras S C.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major W P O Bouldson, of the Mad S C.

To be Dpy Surg-Genl.—Bgde Surg R Rouse, of the Bengal Army.

To be Bgde Surgn.—Surg-Major G Grant, of the Bengal Army.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride, of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

THE 72d half-yearly general meeting of the Great India Peninsula Railway Company was held on the 11th Dec. at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland presided, and in moving the adoption of the report observed that the result of the half-year's working had been somewhat better than that of the corresponding period of 1884. The continued fall in exchange, for instance, had made a difference of £10,000 in their receipts compared with the corresponding period; but on the other hand it was to be remembered that the low rate of exchange was beneficial in connexion with the interchange of commercial products. The actual return on the capital invested had been at the rate of £8 18s. 4d. per cent., including the share of the Government. He did not think that that was bad, and if it would continue for the whole year it would be very good. Except on one occasion, however, when the excess was very small indeed they had not been able to divide anything beyond the guaranteed dividend in the second half of the year. He was glad to state that the return up to the present was such that in all probability they would come closer to the amount of the guarantee. With regard to the unfavourable features of the half-year's working, cotton had yielded them only £169,000, or £68,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1884. For the last two years there had been very bad cotton crops, but their reports so far as regarded the present crop were very good. The crop of teel seed had also been less favourable to them, and they had received £ 20,000 less from that source of traffic. The passenger receipts had been a few thousand pounds less, a circumstance to be the more regretted, since those receipts had been increasing satisfactorily for the last few years. The decline was to be attributed to special causes, among others the few marriages which had taken place among Hindoos in the past year owing to what was considered an inauspicious conjunction of the planets. Turning to the favourable features of the six months' working, he stated that the wheat traffic exhibited an improvement of £66,000, as compared with the corresponding period last year, the amount which they had received for the carriage of that traffic—which had only sprung up, so far as they were concerned, in the past few years—having been £383,000. From linseed they had derived £277,000, which was £50,000 more. The wheat crop was likely to be as good as ever, but it was doubtful whether there would be the same sale for it in Europe. It depended on the rate of exchange, and the crops in America, which were said to be very abundant. They had sent out new rolling stock for the development of the traffic, and he believed that that would bring them beneficial results. The maintenance expenses had been rather heavy. They had had to re-lay the old iron rails with steel rails. The old rails were wearing out very fast. Their new administrative offices were nearly finished, and they expected to open them early in the year. They had had to repair two bridges which had been broken down by floods some time ago, and that had cost them £12,000. The goods traffic had continued to increase. For the first half of 1875 the quantity carried had been 640,000 tons, and the receipts had been Rs. 10,258,466, while for the same period this year they had carried 1,433,456 tons of goods, for which they had received Rs. 18,580,700, although they had greatly reduced the rates and fairs. He afterwards alluded to the growth of the passenger traffic. Mr. H. Wollastan Blake seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and a dividend was afterwards declared for the half-year of £1 0s. 4d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2½ per cent.

A general meeting of the Indian Midland Railway Company (Limited) was held at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel Holland, who presided, stated, that after a delay of four years they had at length been successful in bringing the company into existence. The directors had no report to submit on that occasion, as it was only the statutory meeting. As stated in the prospectus, the object of the company was to construct the following lines:—from Bhopal, *viâ* Jhansi, to Gawalior; from Jhansi to Cawnpore; from Jhansi to Manikpur; and from Etawah to Saugor, being a total length of 589 miles. It was of great importance to the shareholders that the lines should be built as rapidly as possible. The important section from Jhansi to Cawnpore had already been partly constructed by the Government and the company had agreed to take this over and allow the Government to finish the line. The Jhansi Manikpur section had also been partly constructed by the Government, as far as the earthworks were concerned. Their great object was to get the whole of the north-west of India in easy communication with the great port of Bombay. They had engaged an efficient staff. He then moved a resolution for the appointment of the following gentlemen as directors:—Messrs. H. W. Blake, A. H. Campbell, F. S. Chapman, A. R. Scoble, T. R. Watt, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, Colonel J. Holland, Major-General H. Rivers, and Major-General J. S. Trevor. It would be the same Board as that of the Great Indian Peninsula Company, with the addition of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly and Major-General Trevor. Mr. A. H. Campbell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Messrs. George Smith and C. J. E. Nicholson having been elected auditors, a resolution was passed altering article 87 of the articles of association by the insertion after the word "shares" of the words "not fully paid up or on which the company has a lien." The chairman afterwards observed that in one of the newspapers their line had been termed an unqualified failure, but he was happy to tell them that the capital had been placed, and that of the £3,000,000 they had paid £2,200,000 to the Secretary of State. At their first regular meeting he trusted that they would be able to give the proprietors more information. At present he could only say that they were well satisfied with the progress that was being made. In reply to a question he stated that the certificates were all ready, and would be furnished to the proprietors on aplication at the offices.

The fifth report of the directors of the Bengal Central Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 last states that, in place of the profit of Rs. 6,700 which had been estimated, there is a loss in revenue account of Rs. 1,750, or £145—the difference mainly consisting of an item still in dispute between the company and the Government of India. Any adjustment necessary upon settlement of the point will be made in a subsequent half-year's account. The total charge to capital for the 125¾ miles of line to June 30, including stores and suspense balances and rolling stock (less the £30,600 received thereon from the Government in connexion with the working agreement) was £7,34,466, or £5,841 per mile. The line has been completed throughout, and the bridges, embankments, and permanent way were maintainined in fair order during the half-year. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year to June 30 amounted to £24,865, or £198 per mile open, and working expenses to £22,838, or £182 per mile open, thus leaving a profit of £2,027. The board have to announce that the negotiations which were referred to at the last general meeting have just resulted in an offer from the Secretary of State for India in Council to substitute for the existing terms of contract—with effect from July 1 last—terms which include a guarantee of interest to the company at 3½ per cent. per annum, with a quarter share of total net earnings, deducting from the latter any excess of the debenture interest above 3½ per cent. In other respects the terms would be in general accord with those of the contract with the Southern Maharatta Railway Company, omitting the surrender clause, under which contract the capital is repayable in full at the end of 50 years, with power to the Secretary of State to repay at certain earlier periods. The board recommend the acceptance of this offer.

The 59th report of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 last states that the working of the half-year shows a surplus above the guarantee of Rs. 2,82,088. Subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State one-half of this sum, or Rs. 1,41,044, will belong to the proprietors. At the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee it will amount to £10,578. The coaching traffic shows an increase of £75,686, of which £47,683 is from movement of troops, and £28,003, from the ordinary business of the line. The goods traffic has increased by £82,460; of this £48,976 is due to grain principally, £17,831 to military traffic, and £24,054 to railway material for the frontier lines. An intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that "he will be prepared, so soon as the company are in a position to distribute the annuity accruing from the purchase of the line by the Government, to issue Indian Government Stock in the place of Annuities to those who may prefer that mode of payment, on the following terms—viz., £126 10s. of India Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (not redeemable until 1931), for the annuity payable in respect of every £100 railway company stock, on condition that the Secretary of State is informed on or before the 27th of February next of the amount so to be exchanged." The statement of receipts and expenditure on capital account shows that there had been received up to the 30th of June, 1885, the sum of £11,079,653, and that the expenditure had exceeded this amount by £147,103, which has been advanced by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The capital expenditure of the half-year was £33,829 13s. 8d.

The 46th ordinary general meeting of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company (Limited) was held at the offices, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, Mr. John Pender presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that the gross earnings had been only £276 less than the corresponding period of 1884, though the net earnings showed a decrease of £43,289. As to the northern extension, they had just heard from the agent that he proposed, with the consent of the Government, to open throughout to Saharanpore on the 15th inst,—that was on the previous day; and probably trains were now running without break between Moradabad and Saharanpore, 119 miles. A portion of the new line to Hurdwan, forming a branch between Lhaksar and Jawalapore (13½ miles) was also to be opened on the same date. The opening of the remaining four miles to Hurdwar itself—which would complete the entire extension—being dependent on the completion of the bridge over the Ganges Canal at Jawalapore. Until the bridge at Benares was completed, through traffic would not attain its full force. He regretted very much that the Secretary of State had declined to give them the concession of the southern extension, which they had been seeking for some time, between Benares and Calcutta. The prospects of the company for the current half-year were so far encouraging, the latest returns showing an increase of £24,456 for 19 weeks over the receipts for the corresponding period of 1884. Major-General J. P. Beadle seconded the motion, which was carried.

The 33d half-yearly general meeting of the Madras Railway Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. G. Noble Taylor presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought the result of the half-year's working would be regarded as eminently satisfactory. They were not advancing by leaps and bounds, but the figures showed that they were gradually improving. The gross revenue exhibited an increase on the corresponding period of 1884 of about £121,000, while the net revenue had been more by about £4,000. They had very few engineering works now in progress. The Calicut extension was proceeding well. The accident on the line last April had fortunately been unattended with injury to any one, or damage to the company's property. The accident had been caused maliciously, and three men had been tried for the offence, one of whom had been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Sir Thomas Pycroft seconded the notion, which was carried. Mr. J. W. Arbuthnot was afterwards elected an auditor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. George Banbury, who had been appointed a director on the death of Mr. Arthur Hall.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

THE announcement in *The Standard* that Mr. Gladstone is prepared to concede a considerable measure of Home Rule to Ireland has created much excitement throughout the country. We give below some press opinions on the subject:—

The *Standard* observes that Mr. Gladstone is generally credited with the desire to signalise the close of his career by some great and memorable achivement. In one sense we can congratulate him already on the fulfilment of his purpose. His conversion to the cause of disaffection in Ireland, whether it be destined to result in a temporary Parliamentary success, or, as we hold to be more likely, in the utter collapse of his personal influence and the destruction of the Liberal Party, will rank in our annals as one of the most striking instances of political profligacy. Mr. Gladstone a Home Ruler; Mr. Gladstone competing with Mr. Parnell for the confidence of those whom, during his whole term of responsible office, he has consistently denounced as banded against the vital principle of Imperial safety; Mr. Gladstone not merely "truckling to disaffection," but pledging himself to carry out the wishes of the disaffected! It is certainly a sorry spectacle, but it is, nevertheless, one that stares us in the face. The transformation is not a whit the less painful because it cannot be said to come upon any one as a surprise. It was not between the lines, but on the very face of the Midlothian Manifesto that the advertisement could be clearly read of Mr. Gladstone's readiness to destroy what once he protested it would be sacrilege to touch. There is one ground, and one ground only, on which Mr. Gladstone can honestly recommend his Home-rule proposals. If he confesses that he recoils from the prospect of the Parliamentary war which Mr. Parnell threatens to wage against our institutions, and shudders at the thought of seeing perpetuated the troubles that Mr. Parnell's "practical" allies have brought in seething abundance upon Irish society—everyone will be disposed to accept the expression of sentiment as thoroughly sincere. But timidity in the face of present difficulties is as unfailing a characteristic of Mr. Gladstone as recklessness in the adoption of means for evading them. That is the feature of his disposition upon which the calm, calculating Leader of the Irish movement has played all along, and is playing still. If the Imperial Parliament is really to exercise control over the Assembly at Dublin, it is a farce, and a most mischievously irritating farce, to pretend that the Irish Parliament is to have the "entire management of Irish Legislative and administrative affairs." On the other hand, if the Irish Parliament is to be truly free, what nonsense it is to talk about assuring the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone wants guarantees. But Mr. Parnell has told him that he shall have none. The measure, then, that Mr. Gladstone contemplates may considerably facilitate the disruption of the United Kingdom; but it is an abuse of words to say it is adapted to "satisfy the wishes of the Irish people Constitutionally expressed."

A profound impression was, the *Times* asserts, made by the circulation of an announcement that Mr. Gladstone has definitely adopted the policy of Home Rule for Ireland. Painful as is the impression produced in this country, it is weak compared with the sensation made in Dublin. If it is not true that Mr. Gladstone has adopted the plan of setting up an independent Irish Parliament in Dublin, he is bound to issue without delay an emphatic and unmistakeable denial of what will otherwise become the current belief on both sides of the Channel. So obvious is this to every man of the most moderate political experience that his abstention from such a course may fairly be taken as sufficient corroboration of the broad statement that he is going to bid for Irish support by offering an Irish Parliament with complete control of Irish affairs. It will strike every observant person as singular that a scheme of this kind should be promulgated just now in Mr. Gladstone's name. No one objects more strongly and more steadily than himself to the definite statement of his views upon public policy until he is in a position to give them effect.

The projects for establishing an Irish Parliament which were put forward and attributed to Mr. Gladstone have, according to the *Daily News*, been authoritatively disclaimed. The double representation of Ireland in the Irish and Imperial Parliaments is a matter of some difficulty. Irish members never sat at St. Stephen's before the Union, and it would be unjust that they should interfere with English and Scotch questions, when Englishmen and Scotchmen have given up the right of interference, save under exceptional circumstances in Ireland. On the other hand, as the Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with foreign affairs, Irishmen might complain that under the guise of Home Rule they were being ousted from their share in the policy of the Empire. The Austro-Hungarian system, after which Lord Salisbury sighs, would give an English Parliament, an Irish Parliament, and a joint Parliament, or Delegations as they are called. But such a complete revolution cannot be carried out here at a stroke, whatever may be said for in the abstract. For reasons which we have already stated we cannot attach any value to Mr. Parnell's "guarantee" that the police would not be directed against law and order. There must be some more positive and definite security than that, if the sole management of the police is to be in Irish hands. There is much to criticise in the scheme which has been drawn up, and there must be some definition of "Imperial legislation" in which Irish representatives are to take part. But that Home Rule in this sense and with these limitations can be safely granted we do not doubt, and we are willing to believe that the possession of an Irish Parliament would raise rather than lower the character of Irish members.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The Leader of the Opposition scorns so small a measure in the emergency as a country Government reform, and casts aside the principle of equal legislation for all the parts of the Kingdom on which that measure would rationally rest. His is a design of separation of Ireland from England. He would retain only a nominal influence for the Crown in Ireland, under a shackled prerogative, and would subject more than one-third of the native Irish people, spoken of in an exclusive sense as the loyal minority, to the rule of a majority, curbed by such guarantees as Mr. Parnell would offer, who has refused to give any. Besides, Mr. Gladstone does not secure the relief for England from the disturbing presence of an Irish representation in an Imperial Parliament. But it is vain and idle to discuss what may be merely crafty suggestions springing from we know not what secret and sinister origin." The *Irish Times* considers that Mr. Gladstone is bound to be frank and say what he has in contemplation, and let the nation in time consider it. "This is not any ordinary piece of legislation, which can be fairly held over for Party reasons until the Houses meet. At least, Mr. Gladstone may be appealed to by the loyal minority whom he proposes to betray, and be asked to let them know what is the true scope and what are the real limits of the Imperial disintegration to which he invites his countrymen's consent."

The *Dublin Express* warns Englishmen that if they grant Home Rule it will be at the risk of civil war, and there will still be the eternal friction of the adverse Irish vote in the Imperial Parliament. The integrity of the Empire and the abandonment of that portion of the community who, through good report and ill, had remained firm in the maintenance of the Union, are questions demanding a fair hearing.

The *Freeman's Journal*, discussing the terms of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, says that supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in all matters affecting the Empire may be taken at once as conceded. The veto of Parliament would only be tolerable on the assumption that it would not be exercised; the third needs no comment; and, as regards the fourth, the Irish Parliament which had not the control of the police would necessarily be a sham, and we doubt if any responsible Irishman belonging to the popular party would take any kind of responsibility in connection with a legislative body which had not powers to maintain order and to enforce its decrees equal to those possessed by the Corporation of Birmingham. If a proper system of Home Rule were adopted, the "loyal" minority would immediately be merged in the loyal majority, as the whole population would become loyal, not merely in any technical sense, but absolutely and in reality. No reasonable English statesman, we believe, dreams for a moment that if an effective system of self-Government were established in Ireland, any appreciable proportion of her population would dream of risking what they had got in a vain and childish scheme for separation. Again it is a profound mistake of Englishmen to imagine that if Ireland were granted the power of levying moderate duties, these duties would be levied in any hostile spirit towards Great Britain. England is our chief market, and our object, if we are sane men, would be to promote not to impede commerce, with our nearest and wealthiest customers.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

ON Dec. 14, Commander Cameron, R.N., the African explorer, lectured at the London Institution, before a crowded audience on, "The heart of Africa." His conexion with Africa, he said, dated back twenty years, but as an explorer for twelve years. Of course, the greatest name connected with African exploration was that of Dr. Livingstone, but they should not forget what had been done by the Portuguese during the latter half of the last century. In the last nine years a great deal had been done in the centre of Africa chiefly owing to the energy of the King of the Belgians. As evidence of the great advance which had been made he would mention that in 1867 slaves were openly sold in the market at Zanzibar; now there was a cathedral on the spot. The Germans determined to take up the question of Central Africa, and, with efforts of Mr. Stanley in the service of the King of the Belgians, some parts of the river Congo were known as well the river Thames. All the river was not open to commerce, but for geographical purposes it was well-known. The work of Mr. Stanley on the Congo had been well supplemented by the London Missionary Society. The Congo Free State had been formed; but the treaty entered into between England and Portugal had been much abused. Perhaps, in the interests of the new State, it was better that the treat should not be kept. International had been much upset by the Berlin Conference, where many new ideas were introduced. Germany had now very great interests and influence in the centre of Africa, and it was, in his opinion, very dangerous to the interests of England for a Power like Germany to get command of a great portion of the centre of Africa. At the Cameroons, England had made a mistake. It was a great oil-producing district, and it was in the hands of the Germans, who had secured the most healthy parts of the country, and rendered their position in the heart of Africa superior to that of any other nation. He thought that England had greater right to Africa than any other European country. More Englishmen had explored the continent, and more Englishmen had died there. Englishmen, however, did not adequately recognize the great future which Africa opened up to them. The Government should help the explorers, and then there would be a fair field for English traders. The explorer worked for the whole world; but the trader worked for his own country first. The lecturer then went on to describe the principal journey which he undertook, accompanied by a nephew of Dr. Livingstone, who died on the way, and which resulted in the discovery of Dr. Livingstone's dead body and the recovery of his papers and journals. Commander Cameron, in conclusion, said that the natives of Africa were eminently a trading people, markets being held at regular intervals at many of the most remove villages. The country would at a future day, with the railway and the steamer to supplant the carrier, offer a very favourable market to the enterprising nations of Europe. Then the slave trade, which was depopulating the country, would be stamped out; but nothing could be done without improved means of carriage. He hoped, therefore, that the two railways which were contemplated, from the Lower Congo to Stanley Pool and from Loando to Kasengi, would soon be completed, and that England would take her part in the work.

MR. RUSKIN'S ANGLO-INDIAN HERO.

"AMONG the lives of men known to me," says Mr. Ruskin in the first chapter of this delightful account of Sir Herbert Edwardes's work in the Punjaub, "there is not such another course of unflinching, straightforward, childlike belief in Heaven's will and help—since I don't know when! I really remember nobody quite like him—since St. Martin of Tours." In a footnote Mr. Ruskin says: "This was written in 1883, when I had heard nothing of General Gordon. But Gordon, Havelock, and Stonewall Jackson were all men of Herbert Edwardes's stamp, only there is a vein of quiet and natural humour in Edwards which makes him like Martin of Tours in a sense the others were not." Mr. Ruskin has done good service in reminding Englishmen and Englishwomen of the young hero who pacified Bunno and converted the valley of the Four Hundred Forts from a congeries of lairs of anarchic tribes into a tranquil home of pastoral and agricultural industry. It were a good thing and an excellent, in each greater worker and teacher of men, before he passed away were to write for the benefit of those who come after him his own Plutarch—not for sale and profit, but as a memorial cairn to those whose examples and counsel have quickened his aspirations after the ideal, strengthened his resolution to war against evil, and, above all, deepened and widened his faith in God. Every man has his own secret evangelists in whose lives and teachings he reads, often in characters all unknown to others, the message of the "All Father" to his soul. To place on record before we pass hence, in some short and simple fashion, our [illegible] to these men, with some reference to those traits in their character, to those passages in their writings, which were to us as manna in the desert, or as a spring of living water in a dry and thirsty land, would be a labour of love to the writers and exceedingly profitable to the readers who come after. For we each have our own Valhalla which we people with heroes and demigods of whose heroism and divinity we have had clear and manifest revelation; and it is well that, so far at least as concerns the greater among us, these chosen ones should be made known to men.

Mr. Ruskins's object in this record of a knight's faith, as displayed in deeds of "derring-do" on the far Indian frontier is not, he tells us, to show how battles may be won, but that.

We may learn the happier lesson how men may be won. What affection there is to be had for the asking; what true for the trusting; what perennial honour for a moment's justice; what lifelong for a word of love!

The gospel of anti-cynicism, in short, of which there is enough need nowadays, and all days. For cynicism is of the devil devilish, and he, indeed, is one of old time. Sir Herbert, who rode with a guard of twenty-five horsemen right into the heart of the camp of the fierce and warlike Vizeerees, whom he was bent upon reducing to subjection—a performance that in its way reminds us of Gordon's famous ride into the midst of the slavetraders—"one red faced man on a camel"—relying solely upon the honour of its chief remarks as he records the incident:—

Hoping that many a young soldier glancing over these pages will gather heart and encouragement for the stormy lot before him. I desire above all things to put into his hands the staff of confidence in his fellow-man. The man who cannot trust others is by his own showing, untrustworthy himself. If there is any lesson that I have learned from life, it is that human nature, black or white is better than we think it; and he who reads these pages to a close will see how much faith I have had occasion to place in the rudest and wildest of the species, how nobly it was deserved, and how useless I should have been without it.

But then, of course, Sir Herbert was himself a man of faith and honour and love and above all of sympathy; of which Mr. Ruskin truly says, "Without sympathy in the high sense of intellectual penetration, kindness may be only folly and inten ded aid oppression," and as such the mere contagion of his example helped to generate similar qualities in others, Even that does not always hold. Judas was trusted, and Judas betrayed. Nevertheless, the broad principle remains—better to trust and be betrayed than never to have trusted at all.

We shall not follow Mr. Ruskin's interesting extracts from Sir Herbert's journal, which he collates with loving care and edits with many appreciated italics and footnotes of admiration. There is in the pacification of Bunnoo, as Sir Herbert Edwards remarks, "enough of peril, enough of anxiety and responsibility, enough of wild adventure and barbarian life, and if not of accomplishmen at least of the good endeavour," to make the book very interesting and suggestive reading. Sir Herbert writes excellent English—not so nervous and forcible as Gordon's but it is more literary in its form and very clear and vivid. His success in "Bunnoo" is a vivid illustration of one aspect of Anglo-Indian life, to which he alludes in the following notable passage:—

The peace that ensued came home to so many and the cultivation it permitted sprang up and flourished so rapidly under that genial sun that genial sun that one's good wishes seemed to be heard by better angels and carried out upon the spot before charily grew cold. And indeed this is the great charm of civil employment in the East. The officer who has a district under his charge has power to better the condition of many thousands, and the social state of the people is so simple that his persenal in luence affects it as rapidly as the changes of the air do the thermometer.

There is another aspect of our civilizing mission in India which has seldom been put so forcibly as Sir Herbert puts it in the following passage:—

When English readers hear or read of the unpopularity of British rule in the East, it is well that they should know that by far the greatest share of this unpopularity arises from such interferences as these with the barbarous prejudices of the natives. The Hindoos are no longer to burn their widows. The Mahommedan feels equally aggrieved. He is now obliged to treat his wife as a woman ought to be treated, lest she presume to seek a kinder home, in which case (so low has liberty fallen) he cannot kill her without being hanged. Neither may either Hindoos or Mahomedans buy girls any longer, by the pound, nor those sacred races who cannot degrade themselves by giving their daughters in marriage to meaner men, be permitted any more to strangle them. In short, British rule has undoubtedly deprived the natives of many of the most valued luxuries of life. *It has protected woman from man, and that great reformation is as odious as it is honourable.*

This conception of the Indian Government as a vast impersonal King Arthur or Sir Lancelot, is as suggestive, as it is true.

With one final sentence, we close the notice of a most useful and interesting book. After stating that on one occasion on which, on a question of vital importance, the opinion of the Acting Resident was absolutely opposed to his own, Sir Herbert says: "I did what I think an officer should always do, when called upon to act upon his own responsibility—namely, act also on his own judgment."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TERRIBLE FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.

A FIRE, which resulted in the loss of thirteen lives broke out soon after one o'clock, on Sunday morning Dec. 13 in Looe-street, Plymouth. Looe-street is a very old and narrow thoroughfare, most of the houses being tenanted by very poor persons. The house in which the fire occurred, is a large one, which has been subdivided into shops and tenements, and was occupied by over thirty persons. Within the past few years a committee of the town council inspected the premises and condemned them as dangerous, on account of there being only one exit for so many people. The fire, as far as can be ascertained, broke out in a grocer's shop, in the occupation of a widow named Babbage, and continued across the passage to the shop of a butcher named Sprague, who was the owner of the whole house, and whose wife perished in the flames. A dog in the first-named shop was found coiled up on the ashes of its mat from which it had evidently not stirred. The meat in the butcher's shop was roasted where it hung. The fire was discovered by a merchant seaman named Mahney, who was on his way home. Seeing a light between the shutters of Mrs Babbage's shop, Mahney raised an alarm, and at once commenced to tear down the shutters. After the police and the fire-brigade arrived, a man named Foss was seen by those in the street to get out of the window of his bed-room. He hung on to the sill for a few minutes, but he soon became exhausted. Flames and smoke were issuing from the room, and before anything could be procured to break his fall he was compelled to let go his hold. He fell on his feet, on the cornice over the butcher's shop, and rebounded thence on to the roadway, striking the ground head first. He was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition. Edward Bickford, who was the first of his family to awake, went to the room of a family named Newcome and roused them. He also knocked at Foss's door and shouted, but could get no answer. There was no time to be lost, as the smoke was thickening, and already the heat coming up the stairs was intense. Bickford, having got out of the window of his room, placed a ladder which had been left in the yard by some masons, in a more convenient position, and, one by one, several of his brothers were got down into the court. William Bickford, a lad of eighteen, caught up little Amy Newcombe in his arms, and too frightened to wait for his turn at the ladder, got out of the window with the child, and hung on to the window-frame with one hand and the girl in the other until some one was ready to catch her. Eventually he dropped the child into the arms of his elder brother, who caught her; but the force of its descent from a height of 30ft. felled him to the ground. The little girl, who was found to be severely hurt, was at once sent to the hospital. Bickford held on for a few moments. A bed-tick was thrown out from one of the lower rooms, when he dropped upon it, escaping with no more serious injury than sprained ankles. Mrs. Bickford was rescued by means of the ladder. "Teddy" Bickford, a boy of eleven, seems to have slept in Mr. Newcombe's room. He was missed in the confusion, and the firemen afterwards found his dead body on a landing. Miss Babbage was the only one of the three persons occupying her portion of the house who escaped alive. Mr. Sprague saved his two children, and was under the impression, until, too late, that this wife had made good her escape. A family named Davey were rescued by ladders from the windows at the rear. In all twenty persons were saved. Two fire-engines and several police-reels were upon the spot almost immediately after the outbreak, and a good supply of water being available, the fire was soon got under. There was then no indication of any living person being upon the premises. Superintendent M'Keer, of the Borough Fire Brigade, gives the following account of the finding of the bodies:—

Our ladder was planted against a window of a front room, at the lower end of the street over the grocer's shop kept by Miss Babbage. On going into this room, we found the body of a woman attired in her night-dress, lying partly under the bed. We lifted the body and placed it on the remains of a table, and found that she was slightly burned; her face especially was scorched; but I think the dense smoke suffocated her. This unfortunate woman turned out to be Mrs. Sprague, the wife of the butcher who kept one of the shops on the ground-floor. I said to the men with me, "We must see if there are any more bodies;" and more of my firemen with myself essayed to go upstairs. We climbed around the wooden partition, from the room in which we found Mrs. Sprague to the adjoining one. The partition was charred, and broke away in our hands. On entering the apartment, we saw a poor woman kneeling down by the bed as if in prayer, sadly burned and quite dead. In the corner of the same room was lying a man with his coat and trousers on, and with his head towards the window. Though hardly burned the man was quite dead, having been suffocated. The woman was Mrs. Kirby, who had been sleeping with Mrs. Babbage, and who went to arouse her brother Downing after the alarm of fire was given, and thus perished. We could not get to the top floor, because the staircase was burned in several places. I then directed our men to go outside into the street and get to the upper story by the fire-escape. They did so, [illegible] there were several bodies up there. I joined them, and by means of the men's torches we found lying on the floor, between the table in the centre of the room and the bed, the body of a woman in her night-dress, much burned and charred. This was Mrs. Foss. Then came the worst sight of all, and one which I never wish to see again. In a bed were the remains of five little children, huddled together and very much charred. The children were burned beyond recognition. By breaking through a partition we were able to enter a room immediately adjoining. Here we found two bodies, apparently of a boy and girl, but burned beyond recognition. In another room lay the body of the boy Bickford on the floor, partly dressed. His body was only slightly burned; but he was quiet dead.

The following is the official list of killed:—Susan Alice Foss, wife of Edmund Foss, shipwright in her Majesty's dockyard, aged forty-three, and their seven children—namely, Elizabeth Ellen, eighteen; William Henry, sixteen; Lily Penelope, thirteen; Alfred Edward, eleven; Amelia Alice, nine; Florence, six; John Jennings, three; Emma Jane Sprague, thirty-one, wife of Edward Sprague, landlord of the house; Frederick Bickford, eleven, son of Jane Bickford, widow; Eliza Kirby, forty, and Edward Downing, her brother.

CHURCH REFORM.

THE Rev. M. S. A. Walrond has sent to a London paper the following address which has been signed by several hundred clergy, reached chiefly through private correspondence:—

To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.

We, the undersigned clergy of the Church of England, desire respectfully to express to your Lordships our feeling that the question of Church Reform has become one of pressing urgency, and to beg that, in the interests of the nation, you will take such steps as may seem best to forward legislation on the subject as early as possible in the coming Parliament.

The reforms which are most pressing are, in our opinion, these:—

1. To give a clearly defined share to the laity, by means of parochial councils and otherwise, in the administration of Church affairs.

We are aware that a movement in the direction of lay co-operation, initiated by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1870, has made in recent years, and with the hearty approval of your Lordships, some progress by means of ruridecanal, diocesan, and provincial conferences. But though parochial councils were, equally with the other bodies above named, recommended by Convocation, little or nothing has been done towards their formation. It appears to us that the establishment of parochial councils, or of some such bodies, with well-defined statutory powers, is of primary importance, as tending in the most effectual way to increase the local interest of the laity in Church affairs and to stimulate and maintain in them a feeling that the national Church is theirs, and that they have a responsible share in its life.

2. To reform Church patronage, so as to put an end to the traffic in livings, and to secure that no one be appointed to a living without previous consultation of the parishioners or their representatives.

With respect to these points, the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1884 on the Church Patronage Bill appears to us to be of great value. We would venture to express our hope that your Lordships may be willing to promote a Bill which shall give legal effect to those of its resolutions which prohibit the sale of next presentations and, except to public bodies, of advowsons; as well as to those which give to the parishioners the power of objecting to the presentee, and which propose to define more clearly the power of the Bishop to refuse to institute.

3. To provide further security against ministerial inefficiency, from whatever causes it may arise. The Pluralities Acts Amendment Act of last session will, we believe, be useful in this direction; but we are of opinion that greater power and facility should be placed in the hands of the Bishop (if deemed necessary, supported by assessors) to remove incompetent and criminous clerks.

4. To reduce the anomalies of the present distribution of the endowments of the Church.

Though much has been already done in this direction, further readjustment is, we believe, needed to meet the changed character of man, localities, and the shifting of population.

5. So far to relax the Act of Uniformity as to make it lawful to hold in our churches a greater variety of services, according to the needs and circumstances of the population in different parishes and districts.

There are other questions of grave importance on which many Churchmen hold strong convictions. As, however, there is not the same unanimity concerning these questions, we desire to confine this memorial to the points mentioned above; but most respectfully and most earnestly we appeal to your Lordships to use the weight of your high authority in favour of such reforms as we have indicated, believing that they cannot be delayed without detriment to the Church's influence and hindrance to her usefulness. We do so in the sincere belief that this expression of our opinions will not be unwelcome or altogether valueless. If you should be enabled to set on foot such a body of reforms, we feel assured that your work will meet with the grateful recognition of the nation—We are, &c.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

AT the Royal United Service Institution on Dec. 16 under the presidency of General Sir C. P. Beauchamp Walker, a lecture was delivered by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the Gold Medallist of Royal Geographical, on Society, on England and Russia in Asia.

Mr. Colquhoun said of the recent banquet in St. Petersburg to Ignatieff:—Russian intrigues in Corea, intelligence that Turcoman and Askib envoys were imploring Russian protection, the fortification of Sarakhs and Merv, showed Russia was silently preparing to make use of her opportunity for striking another blow at the integrity of India or China. She would not find the opportunity with a strong united Government in England; but, with an irresolute and feeble Government, such as we had had for the last five years, she would find her opportunity and seize it. China was anxious to secure the friendship and to act in unison with a strong and united Government in England, but she would have nothing to do with a weak disunited one. Our possessions furnished us a good basis for commercial expansion in Asia, and upon our political supremacy in the East depended our power to extend our trade. The outcome of the Franco-Chinese war had been to show that China could not be frightened into the surrender of her claims. The question of supremacy in Asia must be shortly decided in favour of one or another of the Powers, Russia or Britain. In the coming strife England must play a leading part, and it was probable that the fate of the Empire itself might be eventually decided in Eastern Seas. The factor which could always be reckoned on with certainty was the irresistible, but not unnatural, ambition of Russia. France might elect to play a part in this Eastern struggle; but her unwise proceedings had made the Tonquin campaign a valuable national training and military education for the Chinese, who were now convinced of their ability to reconquer all their lost territory, both on the Amoor and in Tonquin, which might yet become a millstone around the neck of France, for she could not abandon the new acquisition without lowering her reputation, and it would be disastrous to attempt to hold it without large forces. The pregnant fact emerging out of this imbroglio which most concerned England and the world was the revival of the national and military spirit in China. The Chinese armies in Tonquin and Formosa were chiefly raw levies undrilled, their "regulars" being always kept in the north, ready for Russia, whose diplomacy they understood from bitter experience. So plain had the identity of interests between us and China become, that the Chinese had now no fear of English aggression, while they were realising the fact that Russia was engaged in a purely military conquest to place herself in an advantageous position for menacing and perhaps attacking the two most populous and the richest countries in Asia. Russia desired seaboard and ports, not to build up a commerce of her own, but to cripple the commerce and power of England and China. The world could not desire to see Russian domination on the soil of China. Recent changes had developed the political ideas of Chinese statesmen, the *rôle* of England was understood and they were now beginning to realise the value of promoting a friendly feeling between the British and Chinese Empires. The advantages which England and India would derive from a close intercourse with China now commended themselves to Chinese statesmen, and the opportunity was therefore unique for developing our relations. It should be the policy of the Indian and Imperial Government to seize every opportunity of improving communication with the vast Empire of China, and by all means to draw closer the bonds of intimacy, and to establish a friendship on solid and well-defined bases. One of these was the connection of India with China by telegraph, which he was assured the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company were willing to effect. They had at first contemplated connecting with the Russian land lines by wires from Pekin to Kiachta, a distance of 1,000 miles through a desert region; but they knew that would place their communications in the hands of a potential enemy, and their attention had been called to an alternative and more secure route, which was practicable by the Burman-Siamese telegraph line now being laid, which would have its ultimate terminus at Kiang Tsen, 200 miles from the Chinese frontier. Recent events in Burmah would make our influence paramount in that region. China and Japan knew well Russian character and policy, and saw that the interests of India, China, and Japan were identical—viz, the maintenance of peace by a cordial understanding between the three (cheers.) With a common policy, they would form a combination that would form an absolute guarantee for the peace of Asia. To Russia they could speak with authority, whether their message was "hitherto, but no further," or of a more peremptory character. England under the last Administration had spurned the opportunity of consolidating the peace of Europe by accepting the friendship of Germany. She had a chance of redeeming in Asia the errors committed in Europe, but she had also a chance of repeating them with still more disastrous consequence. In China and Japan there were statesmen worthy of the name, while in India we were fortunate in having at the present critical time our ablest diplomatist, and one of the most far-seeing statesmen not only of this country but of Europe. [illegible] held by a certain section of the country, that we should altogether avoid and ignore foreign affairs—which affected so closely every social question in our country, and concerned every man, woman, and child in the kingdom—was made clear with a question of this sort, not looming ahead in the dim and distant future, but staring us in the face. Should the country again be ruled by any Cabinet with opinions as divergent as the points of the compass—China would leave us to face Russia alone and it was not unreasonable to predict that in that case we should have the same procrastination, the same vacillation, the same surrenders, and the same enormous expenditure at the eleventh hour to avoid war and not improbably be drifted into an unnecessary and terrible war with Russia (cheers).

A discussion followed, in which the views of the reader of the paper were cordially endorsed.

AT MR. VANDERBILT'S.

A FEW years ago—I think it was in the winter of 1882—I dined with the late Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt at his house in New York. The entertainment was, I believe, devised mainly with the object of delicately hinting to certain anxious speculators that the great railroad king was still as prosperous as he had ever been. There were but half-a-dozen outsiders present. The remainder of the guests were millionaires, their wives and daughters, and literary men. A well-informed New York journalist with whom I had a subsequent chat in the smoking-room assured me that the gross capital possessed by the men in whose society I sat on that eventful evening could not amount to less than a thousand million dollars, or £200,000,000 sterling. I do not know whether the display dazzled all the other guests as it dazzled me; but it certainly seemed to exercise an extraordinary effect upon the editors who had been invited, and who next morning contrived to give a minute account in their papers of the host's house, his generosity, his pictures, his dinner, and his wines. Some of these accounts must have been partially written beforehand; for one of them occupied nine and a second almost filled seven long columns of small type. There was scarcely room for exaggeration. The dinner was only comparable to one of the magical banquets described in the "Arabian Night." Most rich people are content with a fine damask tablecloth; but Mr. Vanderbilt's cloth was of old lace laid over pale-blue satin. All the tureens, dishes, plates, knives, forks, and spoons were of gold or of silver gilt; and at each end of the table was a golden trophy in the style of the Renaissance standing about five feet high, set with large moonstones, and piled with the finest fruits that I have ever seen. There were flowers everywhere. Instead of table-napkins there were large Irish lace handkerchiefs embroidered with the initials of the guests; and the *menus* were illuminated on gold tablets which bore exquisitely enamelled scenes after Watteau. I heard next day that in each of the napkins intended for the editors a thousand-dollar bill was concealed. If so, but it does not do to believe such stories, the scribes managed to put away their spoils without exciting remark. The dinner itself was a very good one, but no better than can be had at a first-rate Paris restaurant for about 50 fr. The host had at the time a French cook, to whom he paid 7,000 dols. a year; but he afterwards engaged an even more expensive chef, who had been in the service of Prince Demidoff.

A few weeks later I was present at a ball in the same house. The ball was more effective, though possibly not more costly, than the dinner had been. The *New York Herald* next day devoted no less than twenty-nine columns of space to describing the magnificence of the entertainment, and to giving a list of the guests; and the other newspapers were proportionately full of the affair. Mr. Vanderbilt's large rooms were crowded to the utmost limits of their capacity, and "every one" in New York was to be seen there. We were invited for nine o'clock. When I departed, at half-past four, people were still arriving. On this occasion the gold plate reappeared; but it was only used for purposes of display. There was not, of course, enough of it to go half round. I am indebted to the *Herald* for some statistics of the entertainment, which is said to have cost 100,000 dollars. Twelve barrels of flour were used in the preparation of cakes and pastry; and among the other materials that were needed by the cooks were 12,000 eggs, 1,100 lb. of meat, 300 quarts of jelly, 400 chickens, and twelve gallons of port, madeira, and claret. In the course of the night the amount of wine drunk—or made away with—was; champagne, 1,750 bottles; sherry, 90 bottles; Rhine wines, 1,225 bottles; claret, 1300 bottles; and other wines, 670 bottles. The flowers for the decoration of the ball-rooms and supper-tables cost £4,000; and £1,500 was paid for the damask table-napkins, which had been specially manufactured for the occasion. The women's dresses were magnificent; but many of them were spoilt by the execrably bad taste of their wearers, several of whom were simply overweighted with miscellaneous jewellery. Amongst the men huge diamond studs were the rule rather than the exception, and few of the older men seemed to be at home in their clothes. The most quietly dressed man in the house was the host, who was ubiquitous. He displayed no diamonds; and early in the evening a great deal of amusement was occasioned by a guest who, mistaking the millionaire for a servant, turned his back upon him in one of the cloak-rooms and asked to be relieved of his coat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ higher at 99⅝, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ better at 99½, but with a decline of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver, Rupee Paper was ⅜ down in 4 and ⅞ in 4½ per cent. Chartered Mercantile Bank and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares were both quoted 10s. higher, Chartered Bank unchanged. French Rentes in Paris have advanced from 109¼ to 109¾.

In the London General Produce markets, seeds and wheat were unaltered yesterday, but Cocoanut oil was £1 as lower for Ceylon £1 per ton in Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool appears to have taken a very decided turn in favour of holders. Surats were unchanged, so far as we can learn, both on the spot and to arrive, but Americans closed 1-16d. higher on the spot and 1-32d. to 5-64d. per lb. to arrive. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, quite a large business as things have gone latterly the proportion of Surats, however, was small, only 200 bales. From New York an advance of 1-16 cent. is advised in ready cotton and 8 points in futures. Unfortunately Reuter's figures have been mutilated in transmission, and we are unable therefore to give our usual comparison of the receipts at the U. S. ports. The improvement in the market for the stample' though comes less, is less due we think to anticipations of a smaller American crop than previously calculated upon than a revival of business in Lancashire after a prolonged period of dulness. In the face of the present appearance of the Silver Exchanges it is scarcely probable the improvement can go far, on the other hand at anything under 5d. for Middling American the market seems always to find a turning point.

The Cotton Market locally has not been very active to-day. On the strength of the Liverpool advices-sellers have been trying for an advance of Re. 1 per candy, but buyers do not appear disposed to go on at that, or indeed even at previous prices. Business is reported in good Bengals for January at Rs. 158, good Julgaum, January, at Rs. 181, good M. G. Broach, March, at Rs. 206, good Bhownuggers for April at Rs. 181 and for May at Rs. 180 per candy. As a rule, however, the buyers have been native dealers and the sellers European firms, which is scarcely an indication of an active inquiry from the home side.

WHEAT is very dull, and for the time being cheap freights and low exchange seem incapable of giving an impetus to business. The following are quotations to-day, railway terms :—

No. 1 Pessy	3 14-3 to 3-15-6	New 3-13-9.
No. 1 Club Delhi.........	3-11-6	,, 3-11
Red Ahmedabad	3 10	,, 3-9-9.

SEEDS are all quiet and without noteworthy change either in position or prices.

FREIGHTS are dull at former rates. Speculators have given out orders for Liverpool, April, May loading, at 22s. 6d., and for Antwerp, March shipment, at the same rate. A steamer, previously fixed to load for Trieste and Venice, is said to have met with an accident on the other side, and there has been an endeavour to fix another boat to-day.

EXCHANGE has been weaker than ever to-day, and rates are again 1-32d. lower for private paper and 1-16d. for Bank Bills. There is nothing of a special character in to account for this, unless it be the pessimistic views regarding the probable loss by exchange said to have been expressed by H. E. the Viceroy and the Finance Minister in Calcutta yesterday. There is no gainsaying the very decided downward tendency of the market at the moment however, and unless we have more doing in exports it looks as if we should be lower before we are higher in the immediate future. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 5 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight....	1·90½d.	,,

For delivery all this month credits have been saleable at the same rate as ready, but the banks seem indisposed to quote anything over to-day's rates for their own bills in any position.

GOVERNMENT Paper is quiet, but considering the tone of the London advices wonderfully [illegible]. Fours ready we still quote at Rs. 97 9-16 delivery at the end of the month Rs. 97 5-16 and February Rs. 97⅜. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 99¼.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are comparatively firm, and some cases slightly dearer, but the business doing is entirely of a speculative character not for investment. Press Companies are firm and mostly higher. Bank of Bombay are back to Rs. 723¾, Bombay-Burmah Trading are up to Rs. 3,825.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	723¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	482
National Bank of India...............	37,328	250		5 pct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 10	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	215
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,850	1,850	Rs. 600	795
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	168xd
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,375
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,650
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	257½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	587½
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	..	170
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	645
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 105	1,175
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	615
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	201 150
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld........	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	214
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue..	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	675
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	--	380
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	104 100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,825
Do. (2nd issue)......	1,000	62	375	60	920
Do. (3rd Issue)......	1,000	62	375	..	870
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	935
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	23
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	119
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.............	5,000	100	10	Re. 5	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	8
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s.	303
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	329
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	33
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	[illegible]	50	5 & 7½	58 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	4 p. c.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	16	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	360½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,60[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,800	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	12xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	115
Western India Flour Mills...............	1,900	175	175	12 p.ct	145
M. Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad, S. & W Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	33
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	710
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	935
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	16[illegible]
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	645
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	67[illegible]
City of Bombay.......	600	1,000	1,000	..	880
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	125
Daun Mills............	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	,,	665
Golam Baba S. Co. ...	[illegible]	50	50	..	39[illegible]
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,2[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Impl.Cotton Mills Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	30	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	368	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,065
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,3[illegible]	500	500	..	45[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,090
Khandeish..	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 21	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,700
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	200
Norarjee Gokuldas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,535
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld........	1,000	100	5		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern ..	1 500	1,000	1,000	..	900
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	...	95
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250		192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000		790
Ripon..................	641	1,000	1,000	..	750
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000		1 600
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1 375
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		685
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	250
Victoria Mills.........	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£117

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain J B Mackay, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE Brigg Kahalama, 309 tons, Captain G H Hymes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (10th Nov), with a cargo of sugar and 4 deck passengers She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (2nd Jan), with a general cargo, Mr F Lang as first-class and 153 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
5	Burmah (s).......... Kohalamba	Mitchell ...... Hymes........	Kurrachee, Jan. 2. Mauritius, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Sirdhana (s)	Mackay	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamers Cascapedia, for Antwerp; Burmah, Kurrachee; Satara, Persian Gulf; and Thames, China.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, January 4.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·035
Temperature of the Air	71·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	82·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ..	67·2
General Directions of Wind* ....NE, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	255

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 3.

Tinley, Lt, 1st Bo Lanc, on duty, from Quetta.

JANUARY 4.

Colvin, Lt, 9th Bl Cavy, returned to duty, from England.
Brogden, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Carpendale, Lt-Col Bo S C, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Kellie, Capt, Bl R E, from England.
Wilson, Capt, Bl R E, on leave.
Tritton, Lt, Bo 24th Regt N I, on leave, from Kattywar.
Exham, Surg-Major, Bl M S, from Deolali.
Hazlett, Surg-Major, Mad M S, returned to duty, from England.

JANUARY 5.

Beresford, Major, Bl, 43rd Lt Cavy, on furlough, from Kohima.
Penrose, Lt 23rd Bo Lt Infy, on furlough, from Neemuch.
Sparke, Major, Bl 1st S York, for embarkation to Regtl Depot, from Dinapore.
Wilson, Lt Col, Bl, Scots Rifle, on duty, from Camp of-Exercise
Prior, Lt, 13th Bl Infy, on furlough, from Peshawar.
Johnson, Sub-Condr Bo Ord, on sick furlough, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JAN 4.

Carrott, Lt, Bo R A Ord Dept, on duty, to Dum Dum.
Robinson, Surg-Major, Bo, M S, on duty, to Deolali.

JANUARY 5.

Hazlett, Surg-Major, returned to duty, to Madras.
Tinley, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

The Volunteer Club Ball will be held in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets can be had at Head-quarters, or at the doors. Price, Rs. 6. Extra ladies, Rs. 2 each.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face near the Churney-road Station on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the P. & O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

6-30 a.m.—At the P. & O. Dockyard, Monday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.

6-40 a.m.—Grant-road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesday and Friday.

4 p.m.—At the St. Peter's School Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4-45 p.m.—Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

Sergt. T. Hepburn is promoted to be Color Sergeant in H Company, *vice* Turner, resigned from this date.

The following members are transferred from this date, as stated opposite their names, viz. :—Cadet Sergeant E. Tooth from L to B Company and Cadet Sergeant A Taylor from L as a Bugler to H Company.

Volunteer C. Corkery having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to H Company.

The following Cadets having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, [illegible] and posted to L Company :—Cadets N. Barrett, G. Bell, [illegible] W. Coggan, A. Conner, W. Conner, G. Coggan, [illegible] Hanson, E Marrett, H Mooney, E. Dumford, [illegible] Plunkett, A. Va[illegible]lin, A. Miles, and C. Prideau.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—"Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay. | 13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HEBDITCH—January 4, at "the Retreat," Bellasis-road, Byculla, Grace Maude (Queenie), the beloved daughter of Benjamin and Grace Hebditch, aged 1 year, 8 months and 9 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—December 25, at Simla, the wife of Dr Murray Thomson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAWLER—GRIFFITHS—December 16, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Clifford, M A, Osmond B Smyth Lawler, Punjab Educational Department, to Annie Louise ("Birdie"), eldest daughter of the late Francis Sherlock Griffiths, Esq., of "Trenton Lodge." Chepstow, Monmouth (England).

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1886.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S scheme for converting the License Tax into an income-tax very closely bears out the forecast which we gave of it some months ago. It provides for an assessment at the rate of five pies per rupee, or about two and-a-half per cent., on incomes of two thousand rupees and upwards per annum; incomes under that amount will be charged at the rate of four pies per rupee, or two per cent, per annum, while all incomes of less than five hundred rupees per annum will be exempted. The area of taxation is widened by the inclusion of official and professional incomes, hitherto exempted, but certain classes will continue to enjoy exemption, namely military officers whose pay does not exceed five hundred rupees a month, Government officials drawing less than a hundred rupees a month, and persons whose income is derived from agricultural and other land charges. It is estimated that the tax, as thus assessed and adjusted, will yield a sum equivalent to £80,000 short of the £700,000 which, as we calculated some time ago, would be the deficit which Sir Auckland Colvin would have to meet in the first instance. The financial situation, it has for some time been understood, is on the whole much more satisfactory than it promised to be, and a threatened deficit of about two millions has been brought down to one of a third of that sum by considerable increases in the revenue derived from railways and opium, and by economies in various directions. But it will be as well to face the fact that only a portion of the increased military charges which the Bill is designed to meet will come upon the budget of the coming year. We must trust either to the chapter of accidents—such an accident, possibly, as a change of Government at home which might lead to a modification of the military budget—or to the elasticity of the Indian revenues, to save us from the necessity of a further increase of taxation. But it is evidently not in these directions alone that we are to look for possible means of balancing future budgets. The contracts with the Provincial Governments are determined this year, and in the revision of them the Government of India will find an opportunity which [illegible] the Viceroy intimates will be fully made use of for [illegible] reducing the charges upon the Imperial Exchequer. We [illegible] have to face, then, [illegible] budgets, and the prospect of diminished local [illegible] a curtailment of provincial public works. We are to have thirty thousand more soldiers under arms, but we shall possibly have fewer schools built, fewer roads made, and the tightness of the provincial purse strings will have its influence in many departments of the administration. Lord Dufferin promises that a strongly constituted financial commission shall be issued, and he assures us that its work will be done thoroughly, conscientiously, and efficiently. This assurance it is easy to accept. It is not so easy, however, to anticipate with satisfaction proceedings which, carefully conducted as we are sure they will be, may endanger the prosecution of useful enterprises, and may check and chill the impulses of local administration in various directions.

Whether the new tax were to be called an Income-tax or an extended License-tax it was fore-doomed to be accepted with mixed feelings. The people who will be most contented with it are those whom it does not affect, and these are all the inhabitants of India except three hundred thousand. Of the excepted three hundred thousand nearly half have small cause of complaint, inasmuch as it leaves them precisely as they stand under the existing license-tax. Wealthy zemindars will join with military officers who are fortunate enough not to draw incomes of more than five hundred rupees a month in admiring the equity of an arrangement which leaves them undisturbed. Lastly, everyone whose contribution under the new scale will not exceed two hundred rupees a-year will approve of a reform which makes the earner of a lakh a year pay more in proportion to his means than he has done under an arrangement which fixes two hundred rupees as the unexpandable maximum of the license-tax. But these apart, it is inevitable that most of those whom the tax will touch should disapprove of it. The perennial impatience of taxation with which Finance Ministers have to deal is aggravated in this case by circumstances which make an increase of taxation peculiarly onerous. But the strongest plea that could be put in for the struggling Anglo-Indian smitten hard by the fall in the value of the rupee would add nothing to the sympathetic yet, we fear, unconsoling message which Sir Auckland Colvin addressed to that class. There is not one of us, including the Finance Minister himself, who can bring himself, without a heroic effort, to accept uncomplainingly a measure which adds to his burdens at a time when they press with unwonted weight. But from his point of view of pure equity it is not easy to join issue with a financier who, having to choose whether, when compelled to ask for fresh resources, he shall draw upon "the positively poor" or the "comparatively wealthy," makes his choice against the latter. An income-tax will fall, as Sir Auckland Colvin would say, upon those able to make a margin for themselves; an augmentation of the salt duty would have fallen merely upon the classes who pass through life without making a margin between their earnings and their bare necessities. Whether the incidence of the tax is in all respects equitable and politic is another question. For instance, although in some directions the Government are liberal in their exemptions, in others they seem to have been too forgetful of the place of the principle of exemption in the distribution of public burdens. They might certainly have copied with advantage the method of partial exemption to which a larger application has been given each time the structure of the income-tax in England has been altered. We do not think that incomes of less than four hundred rupees per month should be liable to the full rate of assessment. In England incomes of less than £400 a year are free so far as the first £120 are concerned. The principle on which this exemption is based, whether fanciful or not, being that the [illegible] represents actual subsistence. An income of £300 a year would thus be treated as one of £180, so that at the rate of six-pence in the pound —or two-and-a-half per cent., to put it on a par with Sir Auckland Colvin's income-tax —the charge upon it would be £4-10. An income of three hundred rupees per month on the other hand—we are afraid it must not be put forward as the equivalent to £300 a year in England—would be charged 94 rupees per annum, less four annas, or proportionately more than double the charge at home. Is this an addition to the pains of exile which Sir Auckland Colvin would consciously impose upon the clerks who in India have long outlived the delusion that "a world of vile ill-favoured faults looks handsome with three hundred pounds a year?"

Public opinion in India is not usually very rapid in declaring itself upon these matters; but while it is already evident that the European part of the community find it hard to reconcile themselves in the lean years to a burden which they have escaped in the fat years, there are signs of an indisposition on the part of the exponents of native opinion to acquiesce in a change which must bring with it much of the machinery and the inconveniences of the income-tax. They doubtless think more about "the historical and economical objections to direct taxation in an Asiatic country" to which the Viceroy referred, than to certain administrative provisions in which he sees means of eliminating the objectionable elements of the income-tax of other days. It would be unjust to the Government not to recognize that they have kept fully in view the secular objections to an income-tax in this country, and that there are evidences in Sir Auckland Colvin's statement that very great care has been taken to guard against them. The Government will be fortunate if they succeed in rehabilitating an income-tax without reviving the hostilities which surrounded it in other days. Nearly everything will depend upon the possibility of fulfilling the promise that inquisition shall be avoided, and we should be sorry to assume that that is out of the question. Until the details of the Bill have been examined, it will be premature to pronounce upon that point. It is to be hoped, however, that no opportunity of subjecting the measure to a searching and impartial criticism will be lost. The classes directly affected by it are not numerous, but they are of all others the classes which can most easily make themselves heard, and we suspect that whatever the Government have to complain of between now and the passing of the Bill it will not be of a lack of counsel.

THE list of donations to the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which we published yesterday, supplies very encouraging proof of the success of Lady Reay's efforts to enlist the sympathies of the Bombay Presidency in this good work. Lady Reay's fund has not been in existence half-a-year, and yet close upon half-a-lakh has already been subscribed. The native Princes of Western India have come forward with praiseworthy alacrity in support of the movement. One incitement to liberality on their part is to be found in the fact that the sum raised in the Bombay Presidency is to be appropriated in the Presidency itself—a very commendable application of the principle that "charity begins at home." A movement thus successfully inaugurated may be expected to take larger dimensions now that the leaders of native society have given such a practical demonstration of their belief in its necessity. Next to the impulse which Lady Reay's association with it could most fittingly give, it needed the practical countenance of the natural leaders of the community for whose good it has been started, and their generous co-operation with Lady Reay has already assured the success of the undertaking in the Bombay Presidency.

WE announced last week that the Government of India were willing to guarantee the Bombay Docks Extension Loan on the same terms as those on which they recently offered a guarantee for the Kidderpore Docks Loan. The offer was considered at the meeting of the Port Trust yesterday, and an acceptance of it was telegraphed to the Government of India during the afternoon. Seeing that a few months ago the Trustees were confronted with the refusal of the Government on the one hand to guarantee the loan, and with Lord Kimberley's refusal, on the other hand, to permit them to borrow in London, the trustees have achieved a success of no little importance. We believe it will be found that the personal intervention of Lord Randolph Churchill has largely contributed to the change of disposition in high quarters.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE levee held by Lord Reay at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon was very well attended. This was the second levee held by His Lordship in Bombay since he assumed charge as Governor on the 30th March, 1885, the first having been held in the same place on the 9th April last. Yesterday His Excellency, attended by members of his staff, arrived at the Secretariat about 4-15 p.m., when a guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the Marine Battalion, which was drawn up in the western compound, presented arms, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery. By that time the ante-rooms were well filled by the principal European and native inhabitants, small parties of whom were allowed by the police to advance from one to another of the numerous divisions of the rooms formed by barriers covered with red cloth. Those having the private *entree* entered by the main porchway on the west, and stood in the Council Hall, facing the Governor. The door of the Council Hall was thrown open, and the work of presentation commenced at 4-30 p.m. At the close of the levee, the native officers of the local regiments were presented to His Excellency by their respective commanding officers. The Governor's band, which was stationed in the west compound, played a selection of music during the time occupied by the presentations. A crowd of people had collected in the Fuller and Mayo Roads to witness the tamasha connected with the levee.

THE RENDITION OF GWALIOR.

A CORRESPONDENT in Gwalior writes :—Steam and electricity have effected a wonderful revolution in human affairs. With their aid England and India are now, to all intents and purposes, next door neighbours; there is therefore nothing astonishing in the fact, that all political moves and utterances at home are closely watched, and rapidly and eagerly grasped, should they, in any way, happen to affect Indian interests. Here are two instances. A friend writing from Hyderabad says :—"The *Times* (3rd Dec.) articles regarding the restoration of the Gwalior fort has caused quite an excitement here among a certain class." And is it surprising, seeing that even among the best educated and most intelligent natives, the ideas about the power and influence of the *Times*, and his supposed connection with the Government are of a most exaggerated kind? This is what that paper writes "what Scindia has obtained every other native chief will hope to attain, and without enumerating minor instances, the restoration of Gwalior fort at once brings the restoration of Berar to the Nizam within the range of practical politics in India . . . . and there is reason to believe that the matter is now under consideration, &c., &c." From the Deccan to Malwa is not a far stretch of country and the bazaar gossip at Indore is that the Maharajah Holkar has not been less quick to seize the opportunity, for it is said he has asked the Government to consider the fact that he also is deserving of some equally fair treatment, and that it is desirable that the garrison at Mhow should be moved to that place of ancient renown, Mandao, and the cantonment, and a fortress there, surrendered to him. Not being in the secrets of the Durbar, I cannot vouch for the truth of this rumour, but give it for what it is worth. By the way, your London correspondent, in referring to the rendition of the fort, gives utterance to a mistaken idea. There is some excuse for him, as all his thoughts and energies for some time past have been devoted to the Oldham election. He ascribes the merit of the measure to Sir Lepel Griffin in his letter published in your paper of Tuesday last. The Agent is no doubt a smart official, and the ease with which he handles a facile pen has cast a glamour round him; but this measure originated with a generous and broad-minded statesman, Lord Mayo, and its graceful accomplishment has been the work of an equally magnanimous statesman.

NOTES FROM MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 2.

I am told that the Travellers' bungalow at Ratlam has been converted into a private dwelling-house, and made over for the accommodation of the head-master of the school there.

I hear that a house-tax, which, some say, is to be at the rate of 24 per cent., is to be levied on the houses in the Mhow cantonment.

Captain W. Ashfield, the popular assistant cantonment magistrate, has gone to Asurgher as fort adjutant and Mr. Tickell, it is reported, has been ordered to Neemuch. The building of the new Roman Catholic Church has been completed. Great credit is due to that good man, Father Pins, the Catholic chaplain, for it is entirely owing to his indefatigable exertions that funds for the purpose were got together.

NEWS FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN 4.

A REPORT comes from Kim of a very brutal murder which has just been brought to light there. The crime leaked out in a curious manner. A corpse which had been audaciously buried on the railway was unearthed by dogs or jackals. The discovery gave rise to renewed inquiries after a girl who had suddenly disappeared from her native village, in the Gaekwar's territory, some two months ago. Several of the station authorities appear to have been involved more or less in the case; the station-master himself has been placed under arrest on suspicion of having been cognisant of, and of having concealed the murder. The clothes of the corpse were identified as those of the missing girl, who it seems, after leaving her home disappeared suddenly somewhere about the station premises, no further trace of her being procurable. A sepoy of the railway police and a porter belonging to the railway station appear to have concealed the girl, and subsequently to have ill-treated and murdered her. Both men have been arrested, as well as some other persons suspected of complicity in the murder.

A contract, it is stated, has already been given for new machinery and the rebuilding of the Gholam Baba Mills, and it is hoped that in about six months' time the damage will have been repaired, and the mills be again in working order.

General Carnegy held an inspection of the detachment here on the 2nd instant.

Surgeon-General Moore has also just visited Surat in the course of his inspection tour.

CUTCHEE MEMONS AND THE MUHAMMADAN LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you oblige me and the Cutchee Memons and the Muhammadans in general by publishing this in your next issue.

Referring to the Mameon Bill, 1886, now before the Supreme Legislative Council, the Cutchee Memons and the Muhammadans in general of Calcutta have on Friday last signified in no unmistakeable terms their protest against it, and their desire for an Act declaring that the Muhammadan law is applicable and ought to be applied to the Cutchee Memons as prayed for: and the Cutchee Memons and the Muhammadans of this city are to do the same on Thursday next, as appears from the advertisements published in the local papers. From the correspondence that has hitherto appeared on the subject, the public would feel little difficulty in predicting the result of the meeting. I would, however, renew here my challenge to "A Cutchee Memon" and fain ask him to be present there with his overwhelming majority to declare their opposition to the Muhammadan law and thereby prove his allegations. If he allows such a golden opportunity to pass away, he must be held as a mere vain boaster.

HAJEE HASHEM HAJEE ABDULLAH NOORANEE.

Bombay, 5th January, 1886.

THE NEW INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an income tax is now about to be imposed, and Government appears desirous of levying it, on as fair a basis as possible, I venture to place before you and the public the suggestion that a properly graduated scale should be adopted, for the purpose, instead of the hard and fast rate proposed by the Financial Member of the Council.

It must be admitted by every one that individuals possessed of large incomes are able to pay, not only a relatively larger amount, but also a relatively larger percentage of taxation than their poorer neighbours, without causing themselves any suffering or depriving themselves of any necessaries.

Bearing this fact in mind, and also recollecting how severely direct taxation of any kind is felt by the poorer classes of people, I think it would be better and fairer, if a graduated scale, something like the following, should be adopted in levying the new income tax.

SUGGESTED SCALE.

On income of Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	per annum	½	per cent.
do. 1,000	2,000	do.	[illegible]	do.
do. 2,000	5,000	do.	1	do.
do. 5,000	10,000	do.	1½	do.
do. 10,000	[illegible]	do.	2	do.
do. 20,000	[illegible]	do.	2½	do.
do. 30,000	[illegible]	do.	3	do.
do. 40,000	[illegible]	do.	3½	do.
do. 50,000	[illegible]	do.	4	do.
do. over Rs. [illegible]		do.	5	do.

For Banks or [illegible] Companies, in whose case the tax would fall equally on the shareholders, the scale need not be adhered to, but an average rate of 2 or 2½ per cent. could be fixed.

I am under the impression that, by the adoption of the above scale, a larger revenue may be derived from the tax than will be produced by the proposed rate of 5 pies per rupee, and trust therefore that it will meet with the favourable consideration of Government. I [illegible] and am, sir, yours obediently,

Bombay, Jan. 5, 1886. S.

THE L[illegible] COLONEL WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paper of 1st January announces the deeply lamented death of the late Political Agent, Lieutenant-Col. E. W. West, which has caused gloom to [illegible] over the whole province of Kathiawar. Lieut.-Colonel West from the very hour that he took charge of the Kattywar Political Agency [illegible] the moment of his departure on leave, heartily worked [illegible] all quarters to further the interests of the chiefs, talukdars, and ryots. He satisfactorily proved [illegible] his subordinates and the people he ruled over [illegible] the office of the Political Agent can be [illegible] without swerving from the path of justice, while also respecting the prejudices of all. [illegible] important questions, diplomatic, political, [illegible], and politico-judicial, were disposed of [illegible] by [illegible] on the principles of justice and a clear [illegible] conscience.

Colonel West paid [illegible] particular attention to the due discharge of his [illegible]. He was always inclined to see that [illegible] there was no miscarriage of justice in any matter [illegible] coming before him, from the simplest question [illegible] or a money claim to the most important question of adoption, succession and administration [illegible] the states. The Chiefs and the Talukdars ruled [illegible] states and talukas without the least fear of any [illegible] interference in the affairs of their states by the [illegible] Political Agent, during the tenure of that office by Colonel West.

Colonel West was always ready to teach the Talukdars what their duties as rulers towards their subjects were. Whenever [illegible] saw that any Chief or Talukdar [illegible] his [illegible] or abused his powers, instead of [illegible] upon him political pressure, which [illegible] be done under the circumstances, Col[illegible] set himself at work to remind the C[illegible] Talukdar of what his duties were. He [illegible] accessible even to the meanest of the [illegible] ready to give his frank and honest [illegible] who consulted him. The loss is more [illegible] because his untimely death is due so[illegible] exertion in the interests of Kathiawar. [illegible] it worked from morning to night even [illegible] his health. He took no rest, but he al[illegible] rest from any-thing else in work, and [illegible] upon the principle that if you want any[illegible] done, you must do it yourself. The people [illegible] of Kathiawar ought to cherish the m[illegible] universally loved officer, and as [illegible] gratitude they should raise a subscrip[illegible] ate his name in the form of so[illegible] beneficent institution.

[illegible]HIAWARI.

Rajkot, 3rd January, [illegible]

THE CENTRAL I[illegible] WORKS DEP[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR O[illegible] GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe fr[illegible] *Gazette* of the 24th Dec., 1885 some observa[illegible] regarding the P. W. D., Central India, in wh[illegible] names of the different magnates and acti[illegible] from the Government of India down to Mr. [illegible] Knight, Executive Engineer, are freely introduc[illegible]

In the article in [illegible] two different subjects are charmingly mi[illegible] one the subject of Mr. Knight's suspension [illegible] connection with his management of the Barr[illegible] department, and the other with his connection [illegible] the alleged misconduct of Koer Sein, the sub-[illegible]

It is true that [illegible] Executive Engineer was suspended on the g[illegible] in your issue of the 18th Dec., 1885, and [illegible] was referred to the Government of Indi[illegible] himself on the 20th Augt., 1885, wh[illegible] Administration was compelled to report [illegible] to the Government of India, whose dec[illegible] to be to the effect that Mr. Knight [illegible] carried out the Regulations and w[illegible] time; it rested therefore with the Local [illegible] to restore him to his former positi[illegible] has not yet been done.

It is however alle[illegible] article of the 24th Dec., 1885, (apparen[illegible] that some order for Mr. Knight's rest[illegible] in fact been passed) that such restorati[illegible] delayed by reason of "a necessary enq[illegible] case of Koer Sein, one of Mr. Knight['s] [illegible] overseers, who has been largely defrauding [illegible] on the Dhar road, and who has been rece[illegible] sentenced to a long term of rigorous imprisonment.

In the first place Koer [illegible] was not one of Mr. Knight's sub-overseers, [illegible] sub-overseer having been employed in Centr[illegible] for 16 years, while Mr. Knight has only b[illegible] years in Central India. Koer Sein was a [illegible] overseer, and as such was debarred by depart[illegible] rules from holding sub-divisional ch[illegible] he had been advanced to a sub-divisi[illegible] Superintending Engineer (Col. Thomson) [illegible] in 1882-83, when Mr. Gael was Executive [illegible] of Neemuch, and under whom Koer Sein wa[illegible] then serving.

In the next place, Koer Sein [illegible] was not charged on the trial in question with [illegible] largely, or at all, defrauding Government on th[illegible] Dhar road, nor was the sentence on him pa[illegible] for any such offence; but he was tried on [illegible] charges of bribery, forgery, and criminal breach [illegible] of trust. All the charges failed except one, nam[illegible] that of appropriating a cheque amounting [illegible] to about Rs. 182 forwarded to him for delivery [illegible] to a contractor, Morad Bux. On this he was [illegible] convicted by Mr. Peter and sentenced to eight [illegible] years transportation, and a fine of Rs. 5,0[illegible] or in default of payment of the fine, to tw[illegible] years' additional tranportation (!) although Mora[illegible] Bux, as witness, admitted his signature on the [illegible] of the cheque, but denied the payment of mo[illegible] There was no connection whatever between [illegible] Koer Sein and Mr. Knight, other than that Mr. K[illegible] succeeded to the executive charge of the divi[illegible] in which Koer Sein was serving. It is imposs[illegible] therefore that the disposal of Mr. Knight's su[illegible] could be delayed by any enquiry into K[illegible] Sein's doings. Moreover the trial was conclud[illegible] on the 23rd Oct. last, two months ago.

ALIQUID.

CRICKET.

S. S. BOKHARA V. P. [illegible] UNITED.

THIS match was played on the Carlton Cricket ground on Saturday, 2nd inst., and after a very pleasant game ended in a victory for the "United" by an innings and 12 runs. For the Bokhara Cockerell; and Messrs. Bengham, Black, Rambert and Snell for the United used the willow with great dexterity. The bowling of Snell was very effective.

S. S. "BOKHARA."

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
G Cockerell, s Rambert, b Snell	36	[illegible] b Snell	1
J Montague, b Bengham	4	b [illegible] Wallace	7
E P Faddy, b Snell	3	[illegible] not out	1
E Smith, b Wallace	0	b [illegible] Snell	24
G Beet, b Snell	7	C [illegible] Beresford, b Snell	0
A N Coles, b Snell	0	C [illegible] Rambert, b Snell	2
A Frampton, b Snell	12	b [illegible] Snell	1
W Robertson, c Beveridge, b Snell	3	b [illegible] Snell	10
E Stevens, b Beresford	3	c [illegible] b Wallace	0
J Boggels, not out	0	b [illegible] Bengham	0
J Jessop, b Snell	1	b Snell	4
Byes	4	Byes	8
Wides	10	Wides	4
No balls	0	No balls	0
Leg byes	0	Leg byes	1
Total	83	Total	64

UNITED.

1ST INNINGS.

G Wallace, l b w, C Smith 0 C Beresford, C Smith b Faddy	14
R Snell, l b w b Faddy	19
E Bengham, C Stevens, b Smith	33
J Rambert, s Smith, b Smith	2[illegible]
P Black, b Faddy	3[illegible]
J Randall, C Cockerell, b Smith	[illegible]
H Chesholm, b Faddy	[illegible]
R P Nolleson, b Smith	[illegible]
C Beveridge, b Faddy	[illegible]
J Anderson, not out	6
Byes	10
Wides	3
No balls	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE INCOMTAX BILL.

SIR AUCKLAND [illegible]VIN'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OW[illegible]RRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Sir Auckland Colvin,[illegible]ving fo[illegible]r leave to introduce a bill proposing some-ta[illegible]x, said he took 1882 as a point of dep[illegible] becau[illegible]se in that year Government introduce[illegible]ges of[illegible] so radical and intricate a nature as t[illegible]titute [illegible]it an epoch in Indian finance.' That ye[illegible] marke[illegible]d by a reduction of the salt duties to a u rate o[illegible]f two rupees per maund, at a loss of near[illegible]-half millions, by the repeal of the c[illegible]es, at a cost of upwards of one million, [illegible]emission of the put-mari cesses in the N[illegible]stern Provinces and Oudh, at a further co[illegible],000. In spite of the remissions and t[illegible]ring of excise upon Malwa opium, and [illegible] of the war in Egypt, the year yielded £[illegible] In the following year, in spite of the fall [illegible]ge, the reduced sale of opium, and £1,0[illegible]id Her Majesty's Government on acco[illegible]ears and non-effective charges of [illegible]h Army, there was still a larger surpl[illegible]387,496. In the ensuing year, the su[illegible]mated for was £319,300, but the short[illegible] opium, the very heavy expenditure c[illegible] with the extraordinary opium crop, th[illegible]f in customs, and the railway income, [illegible]er unfavourable causes, again lowered t[illegible]e. Yet, although in the financial stateme[illegible] revised estimates for 1884-85, a deficit o[illegible]0 was calculated upon, it seems likely[illegible] an equilibrium. Sir Auckland Colvin [illegible]owed that during the last three years th[illegible] of revenue over expenditure, notwithsta[illegible] reductions in 1882, has averaged in three y[illegible]ess than £700,000; and the revenues, redu[illegible]n annual sum of three millions, have [illegible]ficed to meet the difficulties arising fr[illegible]ty of causes. He added that there was[illegible]ner of doubt that direct taxation was th[illegible]ary and legitimate result of the measure[illegible] in the preceding years. The financial [illegible]f the Indian Government since 1878 ha[illegible] steadily at direct taxation. In fact, in [illegible]ight years we have had direct taxation, b[illegible]orm which was incomplete and open [illegible]icism. The present license-tax is open t[illegible]al objection that it presses most heavily [illegible]oorer and among the trading mercantile an[illegible]ercial classes, and leaves the wealthier a[illegible] classes in the upper part of the populatio[illegible]aratively absolutely unassessed. From t[illegible] of its introduction an effort has been[illegible] by public bodies in this country, bot[illegible]lish and native, to obtain, instead of [illegible]sting licence-tax, a more equal distributi[illegible]rect taxation. Acknowl[illegible]s have b[illegible]ndered by Government of th[illegible] evils insepar[illegible] from that tax. Its determination, when a [illegible]g opportunity arose of putting it on a more [illegible]table footing, points to this fact that so far ha[illegible]e matter gone that if there were no financial n[illegible]ities we should have been imperatively called [illegible]n in any case to either abandon direct taxation [illegible]together or take some measure of the nature [illegible] that which we now propose to introduce. [illegible] had the choice of abandoning direct taxat[illegible] or extending it. We were in such a position [illegible] we could no longer decently delay adopting [illegible] or the other. We now no longer have even the [illegible]ice. As circumstances stand it is obviously imp[illegible]ible, even if desirable, to abolish direct taxatio[illegible] We cannot spare the half million it brings in[illegible] the imperial treasury. If the license-tax were [illegible]bolished and all direct taxation, the retention o[illegible]esses on land could not be justified. So that we [illegible]ould have, if we let the license-tax go, to let ce[illegible] on land go also, which is altogether out of t[illegible] question. The only alternative, therefore, whi[illegible] remains is to carry out the oft-repeated pledges [illegible] various public bodies in this country, and ex[illegible]e operation of direct taxation in such a m[illegible] to remove the anomalies justly complai[illegible] by those at present assessed. In doing [illegible]re not only fulfilling pledges, but givin[illegible] to them in a way that is in strict harm[illegible]th the policy pursued by our predecessors[illegible]he financial statement of the present ye[illegible]d that should we be called upon to incre[illegible] the revenues we feel ourselves bound [illegible] the lines of the policy adopted in 1882 and [illegible]883 and in conformity with the principles by w[illegible]ch [illegible] was inspired. We are acting consistently [illegible]ith [illegible]ose principles in proposing to afford rel[illegible]f o[illegible] taxation on the poorer classes, and before c[illegible]lling[illegible] them for further contributions to exha[illegible]ust [illegible] methods of increasing the revenue indepe[illegible]ndent[illegible] their sacrifices. If we are bringing under [illegible] contr[illegible]tion some 80,000 new persons, of whom a[illegible] larg[illegible] part are officials all in comparatively easy [illegible] cir[illegible]stances, it is because we refuse absolut[illegible]ely [illegible] emancipate this small handfull from the [illegible] ta[illegible]on by adding to the burden of 180,000,0[illegible]00 pe[illegible], who earn their bread by the sweat of the[illegible]ir br[illegible] and on whose shoulders the burden of [illegible]taxat[illegible] at present practically rests. The measu[illegible]re wh[illegible] I wish for leave to introduce is in many [illegible]respe[illegible] different from those that have been hitherto [illegible] place[illegible] upon this table. The form of income-ta[illegible]x, is i[illegible] the first place built on the foundation lai[illegible]d [illegible] nine [illegible]ars ago. The license-tax is not an introd[illegible]uct[illegible] but an enlargement, an extension, and an [illegible]equalision of direct taxation. It leaves the pre[illegible] license-tax undisturbed in the case of the low[illegible]st cla[illegible] of incomes, except so far as it adds professi[illegible]ons an[illegible] offices to trades and dealings. It aims at maintaining the average assessment of incomes below 2,000 rupees, but falls sensibly lower than the average of all incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,250. It exempts all incomes below Rs. 500 per annum. Of the people at present assessed 22,000 will have their present assessment entirely undisturbed. The assessment of about 100,000 will be more or less raised. It takes no account whate[illegible]er of land assessed, whether in permanently or [illegible]emporarily settled provinces. The combined sche[illegible]es will not affect more than 300,000 people, offi[illegible]als included, out of the whole population of Brit[illegible] India. The measure aims at meeting the objec[illegible]ns of those who, while more or less opposed to [illegible] income-tax as generally understood, have at diff[illegible]nt times in speeches before the Council intimated [illegible]that they concur in the conclusion that the m[illegible]e well-to-do classes should be taxed, and that if [illegible]ey could not be reached otherwise they would [illegible]e prepared to agree to direct taxation on lines s[illegible]h as those we are now following. At a later st[illegible]e of the proceedings I shall be prepared to produce ample evidence in support of what I have now said, to quote the several authorities to wh[illegible]m I allude. Exclusion of land, avoidance [illegible] inquisition, the maintenance and continuity of existing rates and estimates, a liberal figure f[illegible] exemption from assessment, a moderate rate of assessment—these are the conditions on w[illegible]ch the avowed enemies of income tax have [illegible]atimated in this Council their willingness to se[illegible] direct taxation incorporated, as we desire to inc[illegible]porate it, as part of our fiscal system. All this we have set ourselves to meet, as will be evid[illegible] on examination of the bill. We estimate fi[illegible]y that it will give us about 620,000 pounds, [illegible]ling, leaving a small balance which we shou[illegible]ve no difficulty in meeting. I do not conceal f[illegible] myself that in some ways the present is an u[illegible]nate time for the re-introduction into India [illegible]ssessment on salaries, and in a less extent on [illegible]rcantile incomes, owing to the uncertainty and[illegible]ship connected with the present state of the s[illegible] market. I have no wish to make light of t[illegible]ifficulty, very far from it, and know only to[illegible]ll that the state of the silver exchange is sev[illegible] felt in a large number of Anglo-Indian househo[illegible] but I know equally well that we are of nec[illegible]y compelled to turn to the taxpayer for fre[illegible]esources, and that if we do not turn to the co[illegible]atively wealthy we must turn to the positive[illegible] poor. The choice lies between classes who ha[illegible]or can make for themselves a margin and those who have no margin at all. We are all concerned in measures of the necessary safety of the Empire, and certainly it is not in the middle or upper class native, Anglo-Indian, merchant or official who are the least concerned in the necessities of the time. In the interest of all classes of the community, the present incidence of our Indian taxation is the legitimate and necessary result of the financial policy pursued by my predecessors. In the admissions of those who oppose an income-tax will be found a justification of the measure which I have the honour to ask your lordship to allow me to introduce.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy began by recapitulating the causes which had led to the deficit which necessitated the new tax now proposed. He stated that over those causes the Financial Department had had no control. They had arisen out of the general policy which had been forced upon Government by external events. Lord Dufferin therefore publicly and solemnly took upon himself, as head of the Government, the responsibility for the financial measures requisite to carry out the deliberate decisions arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in England. This country had two millions of a deficit which they had to meet, and which Sir Auckland Colvin had shown they were prepared to meet, by extra taxation, amounting only to £620,000. The deficit had been chiefly caused by preparations necessitated by a great possible conflict with Russia. That crisis had been clearly understood, from one end of India to the other. It looked an outburst of loyalty, expressed not only in words, but in offers of men and arms from feudatory princes without precedent in the annals of the Empire. At home so imminent was war considered by Her Majesty's Government that the pacific ministry of Mr. Gladstone deemed it necessary to call out reserves and equip a fleet at a cost of six and a half millions sterling. No one would then have dared to suggest that while the English taxpayer was being subjected to so severe a strain to preserve the integrity of England's Empire in the East that India should have stood with folded hands and have done nothing for her own defence. Lord Dufferin explained at some length the rigid economy with which the precautionary measures had been carried out. Those measures were in fact confined to laying down commissariat stores to the extent of placing a single *corps d'armée* on the north-west frontier. The Viceroy concluded this part of his speech in most impressive tones. His Excellency declared that if, in so great a crisis, any Government of India had done less it would have deserved impeachment before Parliament. These words were received by the Council amid silence of a very striking and solemn character. His Excellency added that the line through the Bolan Pass, which formed a necessary part of the defensive operations, would, in case of a war, save thousands of lives, and recoup the cost of its construction ten times over.

The Viceroy then dwelt at some length on the policy of Government with regard to Burmah. He said that it was now generally known that the proceedings of the Government of India towards King Theebaw had been unanimously approved by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and, so far as could be judged, also by the English people. It had, however, been condemned by a section of the native press. He admitted, as a general rule, that it was desirable that neither the territorial limits nor the financial responsibilities of the empire should be extended, but said that there were special facts in this case not known to the native press. His Government had made honest and serious endeavours to reach an amicable settlement, but their efforts had been frustrated by the persistent attitude and the injustice and violence persevered in by King Theebaw.

His Excellency then went into details regarding the political and financial aspect of the Burmese policy, without altogether accepting the extreme views of the revenue authorities in Lower Burmah. He acknowledged that Indian revenues during many years had profited by contributions from that province. He thought that if even the cost of the present war were added to the account there would still be a balance credit to Burmah. When the present annexed districts have been placed under the immediate direction of the Viceroy, he hoped to elaborate more regular administration, after personal inquiries at Mandalay. His visit to the annexed territories would enable him, at no distant date, to submit a scheme for its regular administration by Her Majesty's Government.

His Excellency then passed to the proposals which the Finance Minister had laid before the Council. He was well aware of the historical economical objections to direct taxation in an Asiatic country. He might possibly have objected to introduce direct taxation if it were not a new form of taxation in India; but it had existed in India in the shape of a license tax during the past eight years, a much longer period, in one form or another, than the income tax. What Government proposed was not to introduce a direct taxation, but to substitute a fair form for an unfair form of a direct tax. Their only alternative had been salt duty. This duty would have been borne heaviest by the poorest classes. He regarded the salt duty as a reserve which might fairly be resorted to in case of war or famine. Even in great financial difficulties of a less conspicuous character he thought that, before drawing upon that reserve, the license tax should be reformed and extended so as to reach the classes best able to pay it and who had most profited by the peace and security of British rule. Lord Dufferin went at considerable length into the practical incidence of the bill before the Council. The license tax was a one-storied building Bill. He would merely put an additional storey on the edifice. He said that its exemptions and administrative provisions would eliminate the most objectionable elements of previous taxation of the same character. He concluded this part of his speech with some very noble sentences. He stated that he brought forward the measure in the name of justice, and hoped for the support of all right thinking men.

The Viceroy then dealt with the new position into which India had entered in relation to the European political world. The area of our political influence and responsibility had of late been brought into direct contact with one of the greatest military powers of our day. He had confidence in the wisdom and pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia and his Government. He also believed that the Afghan ruler desired to act fairly with us, but we had entered into engagements with the ruler of Afghanistan which, so long as he is guided in his external relations in accordance with our advice, would compel us to resent any infringement of his territory. Collisions between nations, however, depend upon accident as well as upon the fixed policy of their Governments, however pacific they may be. The presence of the Afghan Ameer in the Viceroy's Camp, Rawal Pindi, alone prevented the Penjdeh incident giving rise to the risk of a great war. We should be neglecting the teaching of the past if we did not put our frontier in an adequate state of defence. We must bar our doors against all comers and against all danger of intrusion from without. The precautionary measures which the Viceroy detailed consisted—*first*, of frontier strategic railways; *second*, frontier fortresses and places of strength; *third*, additions, both British and native to our forces. In regard to railways he did not expect that strategic lines would be profitable to commercial enterprises. At the same time he pointed out that the Bolan railway would command the whole carvan traffic to India from Persia through Quetta. In regard to the increase of the army, he mentioned that the number of additional troops sanctioned by the Government of India was less than that urged by the late Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency concluded his most eloquent speech by a retrospect of his hopes when he landed in India, compared with the realities with which he had been overtaken. His illustrious predecessor had during his period of government, peace and prosperity, and he had initiated great valuable reforms. His own programme had been a humble one, watering what Lord Ripon had planted. But circumstances stronger than his individual will, and altogether beyond the control of his Government, had altered the programme. These circumstances had compelled the Government of India, during his first year of office, to accept new responsibilities and ask the country to aid them in the discharge of their cost to meet the two millions required. Only £620,000 new taxation would be asked for. The rest would be supplied by the most rigid economy in all departments, the expenditure over which the Government of India had any direct control. He also hoped that the revision of the provincial grants on the expiry of the present contracts with local Governments might materially improve the position of the Imperial exchequer. At any rate his Government was resolved to ascertain the utmost that could be done by the closest supervision in each branch of outlay. With that view he proposed to issue a Financial Commission; that Commission would be strongly constituted so as to leave no possibility of a doubt that Government was determined to perform thoroughly, conscientiously, and efficiently the task which now lay before them.

THE BHAMO EXPEDITION.

MORE EUROPEANS MASSACRED.

FIGHTING THE DACOITS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, JAN 4. (THRO THAYTMYO.)

THE Bhamo expedition arrived there, on December 28th and returns shortly after leaving a garrison.

Three more Europeans have been killed in the forest, ten miles south of Mandalay, namely, G. Cologredy, Walker, and Harmen. One European named Gray, has been captured. Three columns are scouring in the neighbourhood of Mandalay. The Shans are threatening the city, which is disturbed. Night patrols have been greatly strengthened.

There has been sharp fighting at Shewado. Our casualties were ten.

On December 2nd, Cockeran, of the 23rd Madras Infantry and Lye, of the Hampshire Regiment, left Sagain Fort to attack the dacoits who were gathering nine miles away. They came upon the dacoits in an entrenched pagoda. The force, which was composed of 30 Europeans and 30 sepoys, divided to attack the pagoda on two sides. Cockeran advanced to reconnoitre and was shot dead. Lye, coming up from the other side, went to help him, his men remaining under cover and firing, Lye called for volunteers, and private wilt, of the Hampshire Regiment, coming forward helped to carry Cockeran's body away. Lye was struck by bullets on his helmet and revolver pouch. Finding it impossible to take the pagoda without guns, he retired, carrying off the wounded to Sagain. The casualties were corporal Harris, privates Charles Smith and Martin of the Hampshire Regiment; and three sepoys wounded, and one missing.

The same day two companies of the 28th Madras Infantry, under Colonels Preston and Colonel Sladen, drove back the advanced guard of the Shans marching on Ammerapoora.

On the 28th Colonel Gordon, with 3 companies of the 23rd Madras Infantry, and 300 sabres of the 2nd Madras Cavalry was sent to cut off the retreat of a strong party of dacoits near Mandalay Hill.

Lieutenant Colonel Middleton of the 21st Madras Infantry marched on the 29th with 40 sowars two guns, and 150 Hampshire men, and 120 of the 21st Madrasees.

They found the dacoits' looting village. They killed and wounded 20 men. Gordon's force failed to take the dacoits in the rear, but dispersed, another band, killing six Shans.

In an engagement, reported to have taken place on the 29th, to the north-east of Mandalay, the enemy had two elephants with brass guns. The Burmese leader who had a gold umbrella was killed. There were no casualties on our side. This party is said to be the advance guard of 7,000 Shans under Prince Myin Saing.

RANGOON, JAN 5.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes a Minhla telegram stating that a Pagan telegram received there says that Lieut. O'Meara, Royal Engineers, was out by himself when he was attacked by dacoits, who cut him to pieces.

A Yeananyoung telegram says that O'Meara received nine severe wounds, but was not killed outright, and that he has been sent down by Doowoon.

At Pagine the steamer Burma was attacked by 200 men. The steamer guard returned fire, dispersing the dacoits.

PROME, JAN. 5.

People are not surprised here at the annexation of Upper Burma, knowing that H. E. the Viceroy favoured such a policy. It must be judged with with other great acts of his policy, by the results.

The revenue of Upper Burma is eighty lakhs per annum; the expenditure ninety-nine lakhs. There will be a deficit for probably ten years. If all goes well there will eventually be a surplus.

The terms of the proclamation are believed not to preclude a vassal king. The Burmese say that the country will then be tranquil in three months. Otherwise there will be anarchy for years. Officers who have marched three hundred miles give as their opinion that there is a good year's work yet to pacify the country. The army only holds the line of the river. The continuance of the Burmese Supreme Council kept some order in the provinces while the Government was Burmese. Now that it has become English it is necessary to prepare for the complete conquest of the country. More troops are consequently requisite.

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

Tinedah, his wife and two daughters, his son and his son's wife, with six attendants, embarked on board the Clive to-day for Calcutta. To guard them there was one officer and twenty sailors.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The steamer Japan, which arrived here from China on Sunday, brought among the passengers Sir George Bowen, Miss Bowen, and Lieutenant Bowen.

Lady Dufferin has consented to present the new colours to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry on Thursday next, at Alipur.

The Maharaja of Kashmere, accompanied by his brother Raja Ram Sing, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, Colonel Oliver St. John, Mr. Mason, Dr. Lilly and others arrived this morning by special train. They were received by two aides-de-camp of the Viceroy, the Maharaja of Durbungah, and several native gentlemen.

MRS. GRANT DUFF ON THE ZENANA MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

Mrs. Grant Duff, yesterday distributed prizes to the girls of the Mahomedan Zenana Missions. She said "I always regret most deeply not being able to speak any native language" and never more so than to-day. I hope, however, the substance of what I say, will be translated to you. In the meantime, I am anxious to assure English ladies how very high a value I set on Zenana Missions. Too much praise cannot be given to those ladies who leave their homes and their friends voluntarily to bring firstly, influences of Christianity, and secondly those advantages of education and civilization within reach of those who so much need them. The Zenana Mission differs from many other benevolent works. Most of these must trust to the future for anything like results, but the Zenana Mission, bringing as it does, constant cheerfulness and brightness to so many sad and darkened lives, obtains at once some fruition. The Zenana mission has my best wishes."

LAND DEALINGS IN THE NILGIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN 5.

Mr. Crole, Collector of Madura, has got into boiling water, by indulging in some severe criticism of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan in connection with that gentleman's alleged land dealings in the Nilgris, and the Board of Revenue has recommended that he should be removed to Anatapur for insubordination. Mr. Crole is understood to be laying his case before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

A case, which likely to prove interesting and amusing, will soon come before the Presidency Magistrate here, who, yesterday, on the application of Dr. George Currie, passenger from London to Madras by I. B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss. "Goorkha" granted summonses against the Commander and the Chief and second officers, and several passengers for assaulting Dr. Currie. The latter had, he said, been thrown overboard in the night, with a buoy attached to him, and otherwise assaulted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN THE SOUDAN.

WADY HALFA, JAN. 4.

The steamer Lotus has captured nine of the enemy's nuggars, laden with ammunition.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 4.

M. de Freycinet is engaged in the task of forming a new Cabinet.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

ATHENS, JAN. 4.

The Greek Government has sent a vigorous Note to the Great Powers, claiming the rectification of the Greek frontier, as fixed at the Berlin Congress.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

SOFIA, JAN. 4.

Bulgaria and Servia have each appointed a delegate for the conclusion of peace.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay, on Saturday last.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ ,, ,,	74
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅝
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	99½
4½ ,, French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	46 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Algoma and Antonio.

DR. RAPHAEL PEREIRA, the Chief of the Medical Board of Goa, has been making a sanitary inspection of Damaun.

SENHOR JOAQUIM AREZ, the Commissioner of Customs of Goa, has arrived in Bombay to take Rs. 1 50,000 towards defraying the cost of the construction of the Goa Railway Company.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VISCOUNT PACO D'ARCOS the Governor-General of Goa, has been elected a Peer for Lisbon. It is stated that Senhor Amaral, the Governor of Angola, will succeed him at Goa. Senhor Guimarars, who for the last nine months has been acting for the Governor-General, has been promoted to the Captaincy of the Marine Department, and will hold the office of the Chief Secretary to the Goa Government under Senhor Amaral.

MR. G. P. SANDERSON and his party had captured forty-one elephants by the close of the year, and were to have another drive in the course of a few days.

THE first section of the Sind-Sagar Railway, namely, from Lahmusa junction to Malikwal, is expected to be opened for a broad gauge very soon. The remaining portion of the line is in active progress. Wells for the bridge across the Jhelum have already been sunk over twenty-five feet.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. E. HUGHES, having started home on privilege leave, his place in the Ordnance Department will be filled temporarily by Lieutenant-Colonel P. FitzG. Gallwey, the Deputy Director-General. The general belief, however, is stated to be that the permanent appointment, vacant when General Hughes enters Council, will go to Major-General J. H. Chamier, Inspector-General of Ordnance in Madras, who is considerably senior to Colonel Gallwey.

A RAILWAY accident occurred on the 29th ultimo at Mach in the Bolan. A runaway train from Hirok, which had, however, received "line clear," ran into an engine and some trucks on the line at Mach. The engine-driver escaped by jumping off, but both engines and many trucks were smashed, and two natives seriously injured. Some political officers who happened to be in the train escaped unhurt.

IT is understood to have been the intention of the Government of India to make a specially important exhibit of silks at the forthcoming London Exhibition, in view of drawing the attention of the English trade to the capacities of India for producing useful silks. This intention has been supported by the Royal Commissioners, who have agreed to place a special silk court under the charge of Mr. Wardle, the gentleman who is now touring through the silk districts of Bengal and to whom the Government of India has made over all the specimens of silk and silk stuffs which had been collected, with a sufficiently liberal grant for the completion of an illustrative series of exhibits. "It is possible, however," writes an up-country paper, "that the inquiries which may be set on foot by the undertaking may encourage the Bengal filature companies to greater efforts to improve their silks and silk apparatus, efforts which, until very lately, have possibly been wanting in breadth and vigour, and may also stimulate capitalists to extend the culture of such wild silks as can be brought under garden management. It is difficult to believe in the extended use of wild silks as such. The jungles even in Assam would soon become exhausted, as Major Cousmaker found they were fast becoming in Central India. But if the stimulus given by the exhibition in England to the silk trade should assist in establishing profitable employment for comparatively new classes of silk, such as Tasar and Eria, which can, under proper management, be produced with ease in certain parts of the country, a positive benefit will be conferred upon India, and in this view the support given by the Government of India and the Royal Commission to Mr. Wardle may be justified."

IT is stated that the local Government has recommended the continuance, for a further period of five years, of the grant of compensation allowances to junior covenanted civilians of the North-West Provinces, which, unless such extension is conceded, will expire in May next. During the past four years there has been some improvement in the position of the recipients of this relief, and the prospects of men who have entered the service within the last five or six years leave little or no ground for complaint. But on the 1st April last there were still thirty-two officers on the relief list, including two who, in their seventeenth year of service, were in the enjoyment of a salary of Rs. 1,000 supplemented by the compassionate allowance of Rs. 200. The rule which deprives an officer filling a privilege leave vacancy of his acting allowance for the first thirty days throws many of these so-called juniors back on the compensation pay, and, besides divesting short appointments of more than half their value, transfers to the debit of these special allowances charges which, in the absence of the rule, would be returned against ordinary salaries. "Notwithstanding this factitious element of disturbances," the *Pioneer* remarks, "the estimate for compensation allowance has been reduced between 1881 and 1885 from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 13,000, and is likely in the future to fall even lower—no stupendous sum, after all, to divide between 32 gentlemen who have suffered the loss of illusive prospects which attracted them into the Civil Service of India."

THIS year again the area under wheat in the Central Provinces has been contracted by the early cessation of the monsoon and the drying of the ground before sowing time. At the commencement of October prospects were not good and cultivators had commenced sowing earlier than usual in order to give the seed the benefit of what moisture remained; fortunately, the greater part of the Provinces received a good fall of rain towards the end of the month which, while it injured past sowings, allowed the making of fresh ones under greatly improved conditions. The rain was heaviest in Chhattisgarh and lightest in the north-west of the Provinces, where some tracts escaped it, altogether in these tracts, principally comprised in the Narsingpur and Seoni districts, the crop may be below average, but over the remaining area of the Provinces prospects were reported fairly good before the occurrence of the present rain, and now they may be regarded as very hopeful, the condition of the crop is particularly good in Chhattisgarh.

SIR MADHAVARAO, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Native Thinker" has been instructing his countrymen on a point of etiquette. He has given the following directions to native gentlemen desirous of visiting Europeans:—

Do not unnecessarily make a visit. Do not visit too often. The more busy the European gentleman, the more sparing should the native be. The less you ask for favours, the better. Be punctual as to time in making the visit. Send in your card with your name plainly written or printed. Add to the name your official or other designation, so as to make yourself at once identified or recognised. If you are informed that the gentleman is busy or not at home, present or leave your card, and depart without delay. If asked to come in, in go leaving your shoes (if native) outside the house or in the verandah. If you have English boots on they need not be taken off. Walk in quietly without the boots sounding much. If you have to ascend a staircase, do it quietly and rather slowly, lest you should exhaust your breath and find yourself unable to speak! When a seat is offered you, take it with quiet dignity. Occupy the seat so as to make yourself easy and comfortable. Do not try to occupy the smallest fraction of the seat. Do not try to contract yourself into the smallest dimensions as if this were the only way of showing your respect or humility. If the visit be merely complimentary, it should be short—not more than seven minutes. If on business, speak on the business at once without much preface, or introduction, or preliminary flattery, or compliment. No set speech. Speak plainly and naturally and to the point, avoiding all irrelevant matter. Business over, rise and leave quietly and respectfully, yet with dignity. If, in the course of conversation, you are asked for your opinion on any matter, express yourself freely and frankly. In doing so, never mind what the opinion of the other party may be. Do not try to *shape* and *adjust* your opinion according to that of the other party. Do not be over-anxious to avoid a difference of opinion. In short, let the visit pass off as if it were to a respected friend or equal. It should not be like that of a *cat* to a *tiger*!

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to an up-country paper, points out that facilities for rapid communication have largely improved in recent years. There does not seem to have been a corresponding reduction in the rates of Indian postage. "When there were no railways," writes the correspondent, "carriage was difficult and costly, and varied directly with the weight carried, and there was good reason for existing arrangements. But at the present moment, when 12,000 miles of railway are open in India, transport is simplified, and weight is a question of far less importance than formerly. The time seems, therefore, to have arrived when a half-anna stamp might frank a heavier letter. And there seems to be no reason why something like the English system with regard to additional weight should not be adopted. In India the postage of a letter weighing one tola is one anna, and for every additional tola one anna, that is, directly a half tola is exceeded, the unit of weight becomes one tola and of rate one anna. In other words, the half tola once exceeded, the units of weight and rate are doubled. In England the arrangement is exactly the reverse; the unit of weight, one ounce, being exceeded, the cost of postage proceeds at a diminished rate. For one ounce it is one penny, for two ounces, one and half-penny; and above two ounces, one half-penny only for every additional two ounces up to ten ounces, when the rate of one penny per additional ounce is again resumed. That is, for the first additional ounce the rate is one-half, and between two ounces and ten ounces one-fourth of the original rate. Now the grounds for this arrangement, viz., that within certain limits the additional cost to the post office depends upon the number of letters to be dealt with rather than upon their weight, must be as true for India as England."

THE Act concerning the settlement of the Caroline Islands question through the mediation of the Pope was signed at noon on Dec. 17 at the Vatican by the representatives of Germany and Spain and Cardinal Jacobini. The document sets forth the basis of negotiation formulated by the Pope and accepted by both parties, and also the articles of the agreement concluded between them in consequence of that adhesion.

THE bishopric of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Woodford, has been offered to and accepted by Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester. The new Bishop of Ely is brother of the Marquis of Northampton, and was born in 1825, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1850, and two years later became rector of Castle Ashby, and was hon. canon of Peterborough from 1856 to 1875, and Archdeacon of Oakham from 1875 to 1879, when he was appointed Dean of Worcester on the death of Dr. Yorke. Next year he was chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and has held the office of Lord High Almoner to the Queen since 1882.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, the food products of the Southern States of America are largely increasing. Between 1875 and 1884 there was an increased production of corn amounting to 109,124,000 bushels. The gain in oats during the same period was 29,399,500 bushels. Arkansas, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, and Kentucky produced the increase in corn, and it is expected that the present year will witness a still further augmentation. With regard to live stock, the increase is thus reported—in 1875, the South had 5,193,300 sheep; in 1885, no less than 12,640,323. The number of hogs given in 1875 was 10,035,300; in 1885, 16,532,516. The number of cows went up from 2,709,200 to 3,612,673; and the oxen and other cattle increased from 6,140,800 to 9,423,337. Adding together the numbers of all kinds of farm animals, it appears that in 1875 the total number was 27,668,105, and in 1885 46,427,243—thus showing an increase in number of 18,819,138, and in value the progress was represented by no less a sum than £195,000,000, or nearly 40 millions sterling.

LORD HENRY SCOTT, who has been called to the peerage by the title of Baron Montagu, is the second son of the late Duke of Buccleuch, and was born at Dalkeith, in 1832. He was educated at Eton, was appointed a captain of the Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry in 1856, and was elected M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1861. Lord Henry married, in 1865, the youngest daughter of the late Lord Wharncliffe. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for South Hants, which seat he resigned in June, 1884. Lord Elphinstone, who has been added to the peerage of the United Kingdom, is a Scotch peer, and one of the representatives of the barons of the northern kingdom in the late Parliament. He was born in 1828, succeeded his cousin in the title in 1861, and married a daughter of the Earl of Dunmore in 1864. The noble lord is a retired naval captain, and has been a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. Lord Colville of Culross, upon whom a peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred, was a Scotch representative peer, and is Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, and chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company. He was born in 1818, succeeded his uncle in 1849, and married in 1853 the eldest daughter of the late Lord Carrington.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

AT the local meeting of the Western India Rifle Association, held at Coorla on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of December, 1885, the following scores were made in the several matches:—

MATCH I.—Open to members only. Seven shots at 200 yds. H P, 35.

Lieut T M English	31
Corpl E Thomas	31
Vol W Watkins	30
Sergt J E Keess	30
Lc Cpl T Thomas	29
Sergt D J Sharpe	29
Colr Sergt W T Melvin	26

MATCH II.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 500 yds. H P, 35.

Sergt J E Keess	32
Lc Cpl T Thomas	29
Vol W Stephens	29
Cpl E Thomas	29
Lieut T M English	28
Vol C E Major	27
Vol G B Stacey	26
Colr Sergt W F Melvin	25
Sergt D J Sharpe	24
Vol W Watkins	24

MATCH III.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 600 and 700 yds. H P, 70.

	600	700	total.
Cpl E Thomas	26	31	57
Vol W W Stephens	27	29	56
Cr Sergt W F Melvin	21	32	53
Sergt J E Keess	22	28	50
Vol W Watkins	15	33	49
Lieut T M English	13	34	48
Vol G B Stacey	21	27	48
Vol C E Major	26	22	48
Sergt D J Sharpe	27	21	48
Lc Cpl T Thomas	21	20	41

MATCH IV.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 200 and 500 yds. H P, 70.

	200	500	total.
Cpl E Thomas	31	33	64
Sergt J E Keers	32	32	64
Vol W Watkins	30	33	63
Sergt D J Sharpe	31	30	61
Vol G B Stacey	31	29	60
Lieut T M English	29	30	59
Cr Sergt Melvin	31	28	59
Vol C E Major	30	26	56
Lc Cpl T Thomas	30	22	52

MATCH V.—Open to all comers. Ten shots at 800 yds. H P, 50.

Vol G B Stacey	46
Vol W Watkins	44
Vol C E Major	43
Lieut T M English	35
Sergt J E Keess	35
Cpl E Thomas	35
Cr Sergt W F Melvin	34
Sergt D J Sharpe	33
Lc Cpl T Thomas	33

MATCH VI.—Open to all comers. Ten shots at 900 yds. H P, 50.

Vol G B Stacey	39
Lieut T M English	39
Sergt D J Sharpe	35
Sergt J E Keess	34
Vol W Watkins	34
Cr Sergt W F Melvin	33
Cpl E Thomas	30
Vol C E Major	25

MATCH VII.—Open to all comers. Seven shots to 500 and 600 yds. H P, 70.

	500	600	total.
Vol C E Major	30	30	60
Cpl E Thomas	30	29	59
Vol G B Stacey	35	24	59
Cr Sergt W F Melvin	28	28	56
Lieut T M English	34	22	56
Sergt J E Keess	25	30	55
Sergt D J Sharpe	30	25	55
Vol W Watkins	25	27	52

MATCH VIII.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 800 and 900 yds. H P, 70.

	800	900	total.
Sergt D J Sharpe	30	29	59
Cr Sergt W F Melvin	25	30	55
Cpl E Thomas	24	29	53
Lieut T M English	25	28	53
Vol W Watkins	33	19	52
Vol C E Major	24	27	51
Sergt J E Keess	21	27	48
Vol G B Stacey	18	15	33

MATCH IX.—Open to members only. Ten shots at 800 and 900 yds. H P, 100.

Sergt D J Sharpe	45	44	89
Cr Sergt W F Melvin	41	45	86
Vol W Watkins	45	41	86
Cpl E Thomas	34	41	75
Lieut T M English	29	19	48

MATCH X.—Open to all comers. Ten shots at 1,000 yds. H P, 50.

Sergt D J Sharpe	50
Vol C E Major	49
Vol W Watkins	47
Cr Sergt Melvin	46
Lieut T M English	34
Cpl E Thomas	29

MATCH XI.—Sportsman's Contest. Six shots at 100 yds. and six shots at 150 yds. Time not to exceed 90 seconds for each distance. H P, 60.

	100	time sec	150		total.
Lieut T M English	30	66	29	75	59
Cpl E Thomas	29	60	29	80	58
Vol W Watkins	29	85	27	88	56
Sergt J E Keers	28	56	27	60	55
Vol C E Major	29	60	25	83	54

MATCH XII.—Open to Volunteers only. Seven shots at 500 and 600 yds. H P, 70.

	500	600	total.
Cpl E Thomas	28	29	57
Vol W Watkins	28	26	54
Sergt D J Sharpe	27	24	51
Vol C E Major	29	22	51
Vol W Stephens	25	18	43

Aggregates for Championship and Gold Medal.

Sergt Sharpe	483
Vol W Watkins	480
Cr Sergt Melvin	473
Cpl E Thomas	462
Lieut English	431
Sergt Keess	348
Lc Cpl Thomas	193

Aggregates for N R A, Silver Medal.

Cpl E Thomas	216
Sergt Keess	211
Vol Watkins	210
Lieut English	201
Cr Sergt Melvin	197
Sergt Sharpe	195
Lc Cpl T Thomas	184

Aggregates for N I R A, Silver Medal.

Sergt Sharpe	149
Lieut English	148
Colr Sergt Melvin	144
Cpl E Thomas	142
Vol Watkins	138
Sergt Keess	135

H R A, Silver Medal.

Vol Watkins	179
Sergt Sharpe	175
Colr Sergt Melvin	175
Corpl Thomas	175
Lieut English	172
Sergt Keess	167

S I R A, Silver Medal.

Capt Thomas	183
Sergt Keess	181
Vol Watkins	179
Lieut English	174
Sergt Sharpe	173
Colr Sergt Melvin	166

B B R A, Silver Medal.

Vol Watkins	124
Sergt Sharpe	118
Colr Sergt Melvin	113
Lieut English	108
Corpl Thomas	94

Bombay Presidency C M, Silver Medal.

Sergt Sharpe	139
Vol Watkins	133
Colr Sergt Melvin	132
Copl E Thomas	104

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Out of the total number of 2346 candidates that appeared this year for the above examination the following were declared to have passed, last evening. There still remain a good number of boys, among the doubtfuls whose anxiety will be relieved on Friday next, at the earliest:—

BOMBAY.

Adhmania, Barjorjee Jamaspji; Adhav, Damodar Bahiroba; Aga, Dorabji Dinshah; Ambekar Krishnaji Lakshuman; Anklesaria, Jehangier Temuras; Apte, Sadashiv Vinayak; Arjani, Nasarvanji Kavasji; Bahadurji, Dorabji Nasarvanji; Bamji, Phirozshah Kavasji; Baman-Behram, Jehangier Bamanji; Baman-Behram, Kavasji Bamanji; Bania, Shankar Dalaya; Bapty Louise; Barett, Pascal; Batlivala, Hormusji Dinshah; Batlivala Jamshedji Kavasji; Batlivala, Kavasji Edalji; Baxter Mervanji Rustomji; Behere, Vithal Dhonddew; Bhaka, Mervanji Pestonji; Bharucha, Shapurji Sheriarji; Bhat, Rajaram Ramshankar; Bhave, Atmaram Narso; Bilimoria, Jamshedji Manchershah; Bardi, Dosabhai Manikji; Cama Framji Manikji; Cama, Freany; Cama, Nasarvanji Mancherji; Chalia, Phirozshaw Mancherji; Chandavarkar Padmanabh Gopal; Chavan, Vithal Pandurang; Counsell, Thomas Mendeli; Couto, Francis H.; Craze, Ernest W. J.; Dabba, Purshotum Jumnadas; Dadachangi, Phirozshah Kershasji; Dalal, Ratonjee Dinshah; Dalia, Chunilal Gulabchund; Damle, Anant Sakharam; Dande, Padmanabh Raoji; Dandekar Gajanan Govind; Daphtardar, Ramchandra Keshav; Dastur, Gustasp Temulji; Davar, Edulji Framji; Dave, Kamiashankar Tarashankar; Desai, Bhavanilal Maneklal; Desai, Keshavram Rudarji; Desai, Krishnarao Venkoba; Desai, Lullubhai Pranubha; Desai, Ramdat Vithoba; Desai, Sorabji Dosabhai; Saldanha, Frank Anthony; Deshmukh, Ganpat Krishna; Deshmukh, Kashinath Sitaram; Deshpande, Babaji Parshuram; Dev, Ganpat Bapu; Dhavle, Gopal Vithal; Dhume, Balkrishna Mangesh; Divadkar, Shantaram Vishvanath; Divanji, Rangildas Jamnaprasad; Divecha, Jijibhai Manikji; Divecha, Mervanji Sorabji; Doctor, Harkisandas Bhaichand; Doctor, Nasarvanji Barjorji; Dordi, Rastamji Navroji; Dubash, Hormasji Pestanji; Dukle, Govind Madhavrao; Durge, Balkrishna Bhaiji; Engineer, Ardesir Dinshahji; Engineer, Jehangier Phirozeshah; Engineer, Tribhuvandas Kahandas; Fanse, Vinayak Baburao; Faulconer, Edwin Abraham; Gadgil, Mahadev Vinayak; Gandhi, Ramchandra Govindshet; Garda, Framji Barjorji; Gavande, Narayan Mahadev; Gazdar, Dadabhai Rastamji; Ghangurde, Lakshuman Vishnu; Gharat, Narayan Krishna; Ghotage, Vithal Sitaram; Gokhale, Vinayak Vishnu; Gokhale, Vishnu Gangadhar; Gorvala, Jehangier Bejanji; Gotla, Framji Shapurji; Gurjar, Makund Balkrishna; Gupte, Damodar Mahadev; Gupte, Narayan Ramrao; Gurjar, Narayan Baba; Hajarnis Raghunath Pandurang; Hakim, Ardesir Dosabhai; Hatalkar, Shamrao Anandrao; Hattangdikar, Gopal Krishnanund; Hate, Vinayak Nanabhai; Hathi, Durgashankar Jayashankar; Hirjikharshedna, Kharshedji Dorabji; Hora, Nagardas Rupji; Ingle, Frederic Arthur; Jasavala, Framji Kharshedji; Jasavala, Rastamji Mancherji; Jayakar, Sundarrao Narayen; Joglekar, Vithal Parshuram; Johore, Sakharam Trimbak; Joshi, Dadabhai Sorabji; Joshi, Umiashankar Lakhmidas; Joshi, Vaman Balkrishna; Joshipara, Manirai Trikamrai; Kaikhosru, Sorabji Rastamji; Kaka, Nasarvanji Jamshedji; Kakade, Kashirao Pandurang; Kale, Vishvanath Kashinath; Kamat, Narayan Subrao; Kankodivala, Chandulal Dayabhai; Kapadia, Phirozshah Ratanji; Karnik, Sakharam Vinayak; Kashlival, Purna Shamlal; Katvi, Dinanath Sadashiv; Kusami, Muhammad Yusaf Nahnabhai; Kehimkar, Moses Aaron; Korde, Lakshumon Bapuji; Kothare, Krishnarao Anandrao; Kothare, Vaman[illegible]o Ganpatrao; Lala, Jamshedji Dhanjibhai; L[illegible]am, Dadabhai Barjorji; Limaye, Narayan H[illegible]ri; Limaye, Narhar Bhagvant; Manerikar, Gov[illegible]nd Sadashiv; Mankad, Udayashankar Dolatra[illegible]n; Marathe, Mahadev Sakharam; Marathe, Mahadev Vishnu; Marathe, Vaman Damodar; Marker, Hirjibhai Framji; Marzban, Kekob[illegible]d Behramji; Masani, Jehangier Behramji; Mav[illegible]kar, Harichandra Vithoba; Mehta, Kuvarji De[illegible]ji; Mehta, Murarji Velji; Mehta, Navroji D[illegible]dabhai; Mehta, Parshuram Harsukhram; Mehta, Phirozshah Pestanji; Mehta, Ranchhod Dh[illegible]rajlal; Mehta, Thakor Kapilram; Moisheri, Lakhmichand Tejpal; Merchant, Ismael Alladinbhai; Merchant, Muhammad Vallibhai; Merchant, Mulji Khatav; Merchant, Pestanji Kharshedji Mhapsekar, Narayan Moreshvar; Mistri, Dinshah Dadabhai; Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai; Mobedji, Ardesir Rastamji Mobedji, Dosabhai Rastamji Madi Jehangier Dadabhai; Mone, Shantaram Moroba; Mulherkar, Damodar Vaman; Mullna, Manikji Mervanji; Mullna, Rastamji Fardunji; Mulgavkar, Sundarrao Shivram; Mungekar, Ramchandra Vithal; Naik, Lakshuman Balkrishna; Nanavati, Maneklal Dharanji; Narielvala, Bapuji Pestanji; Natu, Ganesh Janardan; Natu, Vasudev Bhau; Nayapalli, Shrinivas Khrishnarao; Nerurkar, Narayan Sitaram; Oka, Prabhakar Kashinath; Oka, Vinayak Savalaram; O'Neil, Agnes; Oza, Gavarishankar Hirachand; Pagnis, Paedurang Dattaji; Panchkutia, Lalchand Gagal; Parsani, Shivram Vithal; Panthaki, Homji Dinshah;

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Panthaki, Hormasji Kekobad; Parab, Krishna Anant; Paradkar, Binkar Krishna; Patankar, Gopal Krishna; Patankar, Sitaram Lakshuman Patel, Behramji Nasarvanji; Patel, Chhotalal Lallubhai; Patel, Manikji Kavasji; Patil, Vishnu Vishvanath; Patvari, Chhaganlal Samaldas; Patvardhan, Dinkar Ganesh; Pavaskar, Vishnu Gopal; Paymaster, Rastamji Barjorji; Pereira, Joseph; Pethe Vishnu Ramchandra; Petit, Pestanji Kavasji; Phadke, Sadashiv Ganesh; Phanse, Yashvant Khanderao; Pimparkar, Annaji Ramchandra; Pradhan, Keshav Vinayak; Pradhan, Narayan Vithal; Pradhan, Vasudev Vinayak; Purandhare, Mahadev Ramchandra; Purohit, Vaman Mahadev; Pusalkar, Ganesh Dhonddev; Rajadnyksha, Sakharam Vishvanath; Raje, Narayan Mahadev; Ranade, Savaiaram Balvant; Rao, Dhondu Vinayak; Rastam-Fram, Rastam Pestanji; Ratnakar, Lakshmikant Balvant; Rege, Jagannath Bhaskar; Rege, Raghnath Ramchandra; Rele, Hari Parshuram; Reshamvala, Umedchand Premchand Rozare, Stanislaus; Rozario, A. C.; Sabja, Jamsedji Edalji; Sabnis, Jagannath Vishnu; Sahasrabudhe, Govind Mahadev; Salvi, Nilkanth Subhanrao; Sanjana, Rastamji Kharshedji; Sant, Madhav Bapaji; Sanzgiri, Purshottam Moreshvar; Sanzgiri, Ramrao Bhau; Sapre, Gangadhar Anant; Sapre, Govind Somnath; Saraiya, Hiralal Dharamdas; Sathe, Pandurang Lakshman; Sathaye, Vishnu Vinayak; Savarkar, Dinkar Shankar; Shekdar, Keshav Narayan; Shelavala, Lallubhai Uttamram; Shidore, Gopal Babaji; Shindhe, Dayaram Keshav; Shintre, Narhar Moreshvar; Shroff, Bejanji Sorabji; Shroff, Jagmohandas Tribhuvandas; Shroff, Maganlal Laldas; Sindia, Jethojirao Venkatrao; Sirvai, Manikji Nasarvanji; Solomon, Ezekiel; Stratton, Edith; Stratton, Frederie Bidmead; Surti, Dosabhai Edalje; Surveyor, Navroji Nasarvanji; Tabak, Mervanji Manisji; Tadpatri, Anaji Narsinh; Tamboli, Jehangier Bhikaji; Tavernvala, Mancharshah Sorabji; Telang, Mangesh Govind; Telang, Nersing Shivji; Thigale, Vasudev Dhondo; Thomas, Edwin; Tilak, Govind Krishna; Timbie, Bhai Babulji; Treasuryvala, Edalji Jamshedji; Treasuryvala, Nasarvanji Jehangirji; Tudball, Helen; Tyabji, Ali Najmudin; Umarvadia, Lalbhai Ambaram; Unvala, Kaikhosru Rastamji; Uranvala, Phirozshah Sorabji; Vacha, Ardesir Mancherji; Vacha, Kaikhosru Dinshah; Vakil, Maherbai Ardesir; Valladares, Diogo J; Varde, Narayan Ramchandra; Vasudev, Keshav Krishnaji; Vediadave, Kanji Mavji; Wadia, Ardesir Framji; Wadia, Dosabhai Rastamji; Wadia, Hormasji Nasarvanji; Wadia, Manikji Nasarvanji; Wadia, Nanabhai Ratanji; Wagle, Bhovanishankar Subrao; Wakde, Balkrishna Sakharam; Watchmaker, Bapuji Manikji; Anna P. Ganesh; Gupte, Dattatraya Khanderao; Mahajan, Vinayak Bapuji; Velankar, Lakshman Dinkar.

POONA.

Abhyankar, Damodar Narayan; Abhyankar, Hari Krishnaji; Abhyankar, Mahadev Govind; Adenvala, Kaikobad Kavasji; Apte, Vinayak Ganesh; Athavale, Bapu Narayan; Atre, Moro Gangadhar; Bagul, Damodar Ganesh; Bapat, Nagesh Jivaji; Bapat, Vaman Dhonddev; Bhadgavkar, Kashinath Gopal; Bhagvat, Anant Balkrishna,; Bhagvat, Hari Balkrishna; Bharucha, Navroji Kharshedji; Bhat, Narayan Rambhau; Bhat, Vinayak Gangadhar; Bhave, Govind Sambhurao; Bhide, Chintaman Ganesh; Bhide, Dinkar Raoji; Bhide, Keshav Vithal; Bhide, Ramchandra Kashinath; Bhor, Nana Narayan; Bilia, Kharshedji Jamshedji; Bivalkar, Vasudev Raghunath; Blunt, William; Chavak, Ganesh Krishna; Chaugule, Lakshuman Pandurang; Chitale, Nilkant Shankar; Conway, William Thomas; Cooke, Aubrey St J; Dadhe, Ramchandra Bandoba; Dalton, William F. H; Dange, Shankar Narayan; Dani, Martand Vinayak; D'Emden, George H; Deshmukh, Ramchandra Ganesh; Deshpande, Anant Lakshuman; Deshpande, Gopal Vaman; Deshpande, Narayan Sitaram; Deshpande, Ramchandra Shivram; Deshpande, Shrinivas Svamirao; Dhase, Dhondo Atmaram; Dhavale, Ganesh Vinayak; Dhekne, Yashvant Lakshuman; Dhumal, Gangadhar Damodar; Dikshit, Gopal Narayan; Dracott, Henry D; Ezekiel, Joseph Aloysyus; Gadgil, Mahadev Keshav; Gadgil, Narso Babaji; Ganla, Lakshuman Narsappa; Godbole, Mahadev Narayen; Godbole, Shivram Baji; Goge, Lakshuman Bagaji; Gokhale, Damodar Govind; Gokhale, Hari Ramchandra; Gokhale Narayan Sadashiv; Gokhale, Vishnu Ganpatrao; Gole, Narayan Vinayak; Goundi, Gopal Chhotiram; Gulumkar, Narayan Vinayak; Jakatdar, Sakharam Hari; Jakkal, Mallu Ganpat; Jog, Vinayak Krishna; Joglekar, Govind Kashinath; Joshi, Hari Balvant; Joshi, Shivram Vishnu; Joshi, Trimbak Vishnu; Joshi, Vaman Ganesh; Joshi, Vinayak Ramchandra; Jumde, Chintaman Daji; Kadam Anant Abaji; Kaduskar, Vasudev Ganesh; Kale, Narayan Sakharam; Kale, Baoji Ramchandra; Kale, Vishnu Ramchandra; Kaluskar, Narhar Sadashiv; Kalvit, Daji Chimnaji; Kamat, Mahadev Ramchandra; Kane, Hari Vinayak; Kasbekar, Gopal Lakshuman; Kelkar, Govind Baji; Khamitkar, Vishvanath Ramkrishna; Khedkar, Dinanath Naroba; Kher, Gangadhar Mahadev; Kulkarni, Govind Anant; Lele, Gopal Govind; Limaye, Dattatraya Ramchandra; Limaye, Sadashiv Pandurang; Mangrulkar, Balkrishna Rangnath; Marathe, Rajaram Venkatesh; Marathe, Vishnu Krishna; Merchant, Varjivandas Damodardas; Mhaskar, Krishnaji Vishvanath; Modak, Vinayak Trimbak; Mudebihalkar, Bapuji Gururao; Nadkarni, Mangesh Santappa; Naidu, Krishnasvami Sheshaya; Naralkar, Ganesh Bhaskar; Narvane, Narayan Anant; Natu, Gopal Kashinath; Neurgavkar, Daji Narayan; Oka, Vasudev Kashinath; Palshikar, Dhondu Keshav; Palshikar, Hari Amrit; Parchure, Hari Ballal; Paranjapye, Anant Krishna; Paranjapye, Gangadhar Balkrishna; Patankar, Nilkant Pandurang; Patki, Balkrishna Anant; Patvardhan, Narhar Krishna; Patvardhan, Purshottam Ganesh; Pendse, Bhaskar Raghunath; Pendse, Vasudev Govind; Phadke, Ganesh Sakharam; Phanse, Gopal Dhonddev; Phansalkar, Dattatraya Nagesh; Phatak, Parshuram Vaman; Pimplikar, Vasudev Balvant; Pofale, Udhav Hari; Prabhune, Lakshuman Gangadhar; Purandare, Lakshuman Govind; Purandare, Shankar Anant; Rabade, Krishnaji Gopal; Rajarishi, Gajanan Moresvar; Ranade, Lakshuman Vaijanath; Ranade, Shankar Gangadhar; Richardson, Ellen May; Rishi, Mahadev Keshav; Sahasrabudhe, Vasudev Balvant; Sand, Damodar Moreshvar; Sanjana, Phirozshah Edalji; Sathe, Purshottam Krishna; Satave, Khanderao Ramchandra; Sheik, Jaffar Mahamad; Soman, Gopal Govind; Soman, Krishnaji Lakshwan; Soman, Vishnu Ganesh; Tabibkar, Narsinh Gurunath; Telagu, Lakshumani Jenuji; Thaikar, Martand Balvant; Thosar, Parshuram Hari; Tooth, John E.; Vaidya, Ganesh Krishna; Vaidya, Shankar Dinkar; Vakil, Dorabji Fardunji; Vartak, Vishnu Narayan; Vaze, Ganesh Sakharam.

AHMEDABAD.

Ambekar, Vasudev Vithal; Anjaria, Narsing Revashankar; Anthir, Govindji Mavji; Avashia, Motilal Trikamji; Badeka, Dabyalal Harjivandas Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao; Bhachech, Bapubha, Maniram; Bharucha, Bamanji Fardunji; Bharucha Dhanjishah Hormasji; Bhat, Amritram Keshavram; Bhat, Jamietram Kuberram; Chavan, Matadinsing Bhavanising; Dalal, Barjorji Jamshedji; Dalal, Motilal Nagindas; Damri, Hormashah Shapurji; Damri, Phirozshah Palanji; Damri, Ratansha Bejanji; Dastur, Kavasji Dinshah; Dave, Jivanram Lakshumiram; Dave, Manilal Ranchhodlal; Desai, Bapalal Harilal; Desai, Bhimbhai Nagarji; Desai, Chandulal Lakshumilal; Desai, Jayachand Rugnathjee; Desai, Kharshedji Rastamji; Desai, Kuvarrai Pragji; Desai, Nandalal Bhogilal; Desai, Pransnankar Lallubhai; Desai, Shivprasad Ajitrai; Dhruva, Anandshankar Bapubhai; Dhulekar, Dinkar Keshav; Divanji, Dhanuprasad Deviprasad; Divatia, Mukandrai Isnvrrrai; Doctor, Dinshah Barjorji; Doctor, Pestonji Barjorji; Dubal, Mulji Lalji; Gami, Narayandas Kalidas; Gandhi, Chunilal Bapuji; Ghate, Mahadev Ganesh; Goghari, Motishankar Udeshankar; Goldsmith, Chunilal Jivram; Hodivala, Manchershah Sorabshah; Javeri, Krishnalal Mohanlal; Javeri, Manilal Bhagubhai Javeri, Nathubhai Sakalchand; Jivrajjani, Ranchhod Narayanji; Jaglekar, Govind Vishvanath Joshi, Govind Vithal; Kantharia, Hakumatrai Chhotalal Kanthariakar, Bholanath Trikamlal; Karmajvala, Anurai Vithalrai; Kinarivala, Dayabhai Raghunathdas; Kothari, Chunilal Maneklal; Kothavala, Ardesir Rastamji; Kuvarani, Lallu Karsandas; Limaye, Narayan Vaman; Magol, Manikji Pestanji; Mahadevia Chunilal Jayashand; Majmundar, Trikamrai Ishvarri; Maru, Mohanlal Jatashankar Mehta, Hiralal Mojilal Metha, Hoshangji Dinshah; Mehta, Jamnadas Fatechand; Mehta, Jekisan Vallabhdas; Mehta, Mohanlal Kikabhai; Mehta, Mulji Kapurchand; Mehta, Shankarbhai Hirabhai Motivala, Phirozshah Bhikhaji; Motiani, Gani Arbi; Nanavati, Khemchand Jamnadas Nanavati, Motilal Chunilal; Nanavati, Narayandas Dayabhai; Pandia, Chhabilanand Harinand; Pandji, Pitambar Lakshmiram Parekh, Amritlal Virpal; Parekh, Harilal Bhogilal; Parekh, Jethalal Motilal; Parikh, Malukchand Anupchand; Parikh Vasanji Panachand; Patel, Bhailal Narsibhai Patel, Bhikha Ishvardas; Patel, Lakhabhai Bhulabhai; Patel, Lalbhai Dayabhai; Patel, Maganlal Ranchhodlal; Patel, Pragji Mathurbhai; Patel, Samal Lallubhai; Patel, Samalbhai Vallabbhai; Patel, Shivabhai Motibhai; Rana, Chhelashankar Dulerai; Rege, Shriram Balvant; Shah, Dayabhai Hakamchand; Shah, Dayabhai Javerdas; Shah, Dalpat Kevaldas; Shah, Keshavlal Tokardas; Shah, Maganlal Rayachand; Shah, Manilal Lallubhai; Shah, Mulchand Asharam; Shah, Nanalal Bhagvandas; Shah, Vrijlal Nathubhai; Sheth, Bhailal Babardas; Sheth, Mohanlal Lallubhai; Shroff, Chunilal Chhaganchand; Shukla, Navaishankar Narsinh; Sitasia, Manilal Chunilal; Talati, Narottamdas Bhogilal; Thakar, Jatashankar Pranjivan; Thakar, Parmanand Vithaldas; Thakar Pranjivan Udhavji; Thanki, Ratanram Amritram Trivedi, Mangal Dalibhai Vaidya, Dhirajram Pranshankar; Vakharia, Ramanshah Rastamji; Vakilna, Ratilal Motiram; Vora, Maneklal Udenath; Vyas, Bhaishankar Jayashankar; Vyas Manishankar Narottam.

BELGAUM.

Aitvadekar, Dhondo Damodar; Angade, Kallapa Shivappa; Angadhal, Siddangava Lingangavda; Athavle, Krishnaji Ganesh; Betigiri, Jivaji Hanmantrao; Betigiri, Ramchandra Venkatesh; Bhandivad, Gopal Bhimrao, Bijapurkar, Krishnajee Ramchandra; Chavkinis, Vishnu Krishna; Datarkar, Narayan Tirmalrao, Deshpande, Keshav Ganesh; Despande, Narayan Balvant; Dodihalkar, Kirshnaji Annaji; Gokhale, Nilkanth Venkatesh; Herlekar, Ganesh Bhavanrao; Hornhalli, Subaji Shrinivas; Hoskot, Narayan Bhujang; Hu[illegible]golkar, Lakshuman Bhujangrao; Jadhav, Gangadhar Viroji; Joshi, Datto Govind; Jhosi, Ramchandra Joshi, Ramchandra Vishnu; Kari, Bhau Gopal; Karagudri, Narayan Gurunath; Kelkar, Mahadev, Chintaman; Khatib, Bapu Ibrahim; Kirloskar, Dhondo Pandurang; Klukarni, Lakshuman Sadashiv; Kulkarni, Raghunath Narsinh; Kulkarni, Subaji Venkatesh; Kumta, Mangesh Santaya; Kumta, Subrao Nagappa; Mahajan, Krishnaji Apparao; Malishar, Trimbak Shivaji Malebinur, Venkatesh Gurrao; Malihali, Rango Krishna; Marathe, Sadashiv Keshav; Modak, Lakshuman Balafi; Mungi, Lakshman Atmaram; Nargund, Venkatesh Sadashiv; Nerurkar, Dattatraya Nikanth; Nesargikar, Annaji Lingo; Padgavkar, Krishnarao Baburao; Panditrao, Ramchandra Babacharya; Parkhe, Sadashiv Vishvanath; Parulekar, Vishnu Narayan; Pitre, Ramchandra Balkrishna; Potdar, Krishnaji Venkatesh; Redkar, Krishnaji Sitaram; Sabnis, Krishnarao Ramchandra; Sathe, Govind Mahadev; Sathe, Vinayak Hari; Savadatti, Govind Narayan; Shirsat, Sadashiv Ramchandra; Shrotri, Hari Vishnu; Shurpali, Bhimaji Narsinh; Sarjoshi, Shankar Narayan; Sunthankar, Rango Vithal; Tikekar, Dattatraya Ganesh; and Biradar Nabob, Abdul Karimkhan.

KARACHI.

Advani, Himatsing Khemsing; Balani, Rochaldas Fatechand; Bhavanani, Pohumal Bakasrai; Bhojvani, Jamiatrai Daviatram; DeCosta, Thomas Becket Emede; Dotivala, Ardesir Kharshedji; Fernandes, Sebastian; Ghadiali, Behramji Hormasji; Gidvani, Jhamatmal Vasanmal; Gulrajani, Assudamal Amarsing; Garsayni, Kimatrai Gagandas; Jagtani, Valiram Kodumal; Jhangiani, Gidumal Avatrai; Karamchandani, Varialsing Nihalsing; Khambata, Jehangier Kavasji; Kharas, Rastamji Phirozshah; Lakhumalani, Partabrai Narayandas; Lalvani, Tejumul Alimchand; Mandani, Shivdas Mulchand; Mansuknani, Manghanmal Tahilram; Mansukhani Navalrai Narayandas; Minvala, Jijibhai Mervanji; Mirchandani, Motiram Udharam; Motvani, Nichaldas Gianchand; Ojha, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj; Ramchandani, Satramdas Mushtakram; Sakhrani, Krishnachand Valiram; Shahani, Premsing Nirbs-Thudani, Tikamdas Bhavandas; Thudani, Uttamchand Gangarm; Tinna, Khushaldas Dharmadas and Vasvani, Jesaram Morusing.

WINNING OWNERS.

AMONG the various statistics published at the close of the racing season, those relating to the success which has attended the different owners of horses possess no little personal interest; and it is not surprising, now that such a large addition has been made to the value of the principal races and that so many new prizes have been instituted, to find that the amounts gained by the owners who stand at the head of the list are, taking them altogether, much larger than they were a few years ago. The two principal racing stables of the present day are that of which John Porter has the management at Kingsclere and in which the racehorses of the Prince of Wales will in future be trained, and the Bedford Lodge establishment at Newmarket. This was for three or four years after the death of Joseph Dawson, its founder, occupied by the late Mr. Stirling Crawfurd and the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose; the latter of whom disposed of the lease a twelve month ago to Mr. Baird, whose horses, together with those of Mr. Robert Peck and others, are now trained there. This stable—a draft from which is to be sold as Tattersall's very shortly—has won a great number of races during the past season; the great majority of them having been taken by horses belonging either to Mr. Baird himself or to Mr. R. Peck. The last named is for the first time at the head of "winning owners," though he last year ran a close race with Mr. Hammond; for while the owner of St. Gatien and Florence won £12,380, Mr. R. Peck was second with £11,906 to his credit. He has done nearly double as well this season, having won £22,195 in fifty-four races with horses carrying his colours. His best representative was the Bard, who won sixteen races, worth nearly £10,000, but this colt is partially the property of General Owen Williams. Upon the other hand, Saraband, whose winnings are credited to Mr. Childwick, is partly Mr. Peck's property; so that the one amount pretty well balances the other. Philosophy has also contributed very largely to this handsome total, which places Mr. Peck far in advance of his former employer, the Duke of Westminster, who has had a very fair share of success since he became an owner of horses. The Duke, who won the One Thousand Guineas with Farewell, and many of the best two-years-old races with Kendal and Ormonde—those promising sons of Bend Or, his first Derby winner—is second with a total of £14,990, won in eighteen races; but he is not much above Lord Hastings, who, though he has won only ten races, has a total of £14,717 to his credit; the greater part of which was gained by Melton in the Derby, the St. Leger, and two other races, though Pearl Diver also did very well over short distances. The only other owner who has won over £10,000 in stakes this season is Mr. Vyner; but of the twenty-nine races worth £12,480 which have fallen to his share, none were of any magnitude except the five won by Minting, which made up nearly £7,500 of the whole amount, and Minting is likely to do well for him another season.

Nineteen owners have won between five and ten thousand pounds; the most successful of these being "Mr. Manton," who, with Gay Hermit, Thebais, Macheath, and others, has won seventeen races worth £9,033, or about fifty pounds more than her Newmarket tenant, Mr. Abington, whose thirty-six winners have secured £8,988 for him. The Duke of Portland has won eighteen races, worth £8,533; and this sum, added to the amounts won by Lord Hastings, Mr. Vyner, Lord Lascelles, and Lord Londonderry, makes a grand total of something like £40,000 for the horses trained in Matthew Dawson's famous stable. The Duke of Portland has done best with the two-year-old Modwena, while the Malton trainer I'Anson, who follows him on the list, has won £7,813 in thirty-three races with Chislehurst, Bread Knife, Castor, and other horses of good class. Bread Knife is one of the best two-year-olds of the season; but has few three-year-old engagements, though he is entered, fortunately, in the St. Leger. The winnings of Mr. Cloete (£7,542) represent the four victories of Paradox in England, this not including the £5,400 won by him in the Grand Prix de Paris. And, in speaking of the French racing, it may be interesting to mention that the Duc de Castries heads the list of winning owners on the other side of the Channel, having upwards of £14,800 to his credit; while the veteran M. Lupin comes second with rather more than £10,000 won chiefly by the three-year-old Xaintrailles. M. Lefevre, who has won about £8,000 in France, has only eighteen races, worth £5,412, to his credit in England, and Baron de Rothschild has been equally unfortunate in both countries. He has won little more than £2,000 with his Newmarket horses, and Mr. Leopold Rothschild, who won more than £10,000 last season, has also experienced considerable disappointment with his horses, their winnings being but a fifth of what they were a year ago. The Earl of Zetland, Sir George Chetwynd, and Sir R. Jardine are among the owners who have lost ground this season; but, upon the other hand, the Earl of Bradford, who last year won only £2,500, has this year carried off ten races worth £6,300, thanks in a great measure to the success of Whitelock in handicaps. The name of M. Bouy, owner of Plaisanterie, with £2,400 to his credit for the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, precedes that of Mr. John Bowes, which has appeared for the last time; and Mr. Bowes, who had not owned so many promising racers for a long time, is credited with £2,522, a total which would have been much increased if he had lived till the end of the season.

While the amount of money won on the turf has increased so much, there has been concurrently with this increase, as an interesting table published in *Baily's Magazine* shows a decrease in the actual number of race-courses in England; the number is now only forty-nine, or little more than a third what it was fifteen years ago; since which period there has been a steady decrease. The number of race meetings has diminished during the same period from 169 to 102; and there has also been a large reduction in the number of days' racing which, amounting to 340 in 1870, 312 in 1875, and 253 in 1880, has now fallen to 237. This reduction is due to the fact that so many small country meetings have lapsed for want of funds, and that the sport is much more concentrated than it used to be at places like Sandown, Kempton, Manchester, and Derby, where the gate-money system enables the proprietors to give much more valuable prizes than was possible at the old-fashioned provincial meetings.—*St. James's Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R S T MacEwen, Barrister-at law, Offg Recorder of Rangoon, is appointed to be Additional Recorder of Rangoon, from 5th inst. Mr MacEwen will continue to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon during the absence of the Hon'ble W F Agnew.

Mr C E Fox, Barrister-at-law, Offg Govt Advocate, British Burma, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

This cancels Home Dept Notification No. 1578, dated the 5th inst.

The services of Lieut J M A Retalick are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from 18th Dec, 1885.

The services of Mr G A Patten, Asst Supdt of Police, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H S P Davies, Asst Commsr of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, from 4th Dec, 1885.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H W Vidal as Consul for Norway and Sweden at Aden.

Capt A Wapshare, Wing Officer, 26th Regt, Bombay Infy, officiated as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, from the 18th Sept to the 22nd Nov, 1885, both days inclusive. During this period Capt Wapshare held the appointment of Cant Mag at Nusseerabad. His service are replaced at the dis-posal of the Mily Dept, from 23rd Nov 1885.

The services of Surg C Adams, M B, Civil Surg of Bickaneer, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the date of his return from furlough.

Lieut-Col J Biddulph, Offg Resident of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade as Pol Agent of the 2nd Class, from the 27th Nov 1885, the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of Resident in Maywar.

Lieut-Col Biddulph is posted as Boundary Settlement Officer on the Marwara Maywar Border, from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Personal Staff—The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut Viscount A J L Clandeboye, 3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles, dated 1st Jany, 1886.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Capt J Hext R N Director of the Indian Marine and Maj W Loch Genl Dist Infy, to be Hon Surgns. Depy Surg Genl J B C Reade, Medl Staff and Surg-Maj B Franklin, Indian Medical Service.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 3 Mountain Battery—Lieut P W D Brockman, R A, to officiate as 2nd Subn, vice Lieut F T Cole, on furlough dated 29th, Nov 1885.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Capt C H Pope Comdt, to be Maj-Comdt.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj A Fishe, B S C, Wing Comdr, 8th Ben Infy, (p a) for 1 year. Capt E J G Lewis B S C Mily Acct, 1st class, 2nd Grade, (p a) for 1 year and 335 days Capt H J W Jerone, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, M W D (p a) for 182 days, Col E J McNair, Infy, is permitted to reside out of India, and Lieut H Wharry, M S C, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, is granted leave within Indian limits, (m c) from the 12th June to the 14th Sept, 1885.

The following promotion are made subject to H M's approval:—

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel in the Army:—Lieut-Col Wellesley Campbell, 16th Dec, 1885.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonels:—Lieut-Col and Brev Col Philip Story, Ben Infy, 1st Jany, 1886. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Edward John McNair, Ben Infy, 1st Jany, 1886.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from 1st Jan 1886, subject to H M's approval:—Major Frederick Henry, Earl of Lauderdale and Surg-Maj Richard Power.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col C H Luard, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd Class, is appointed Consltg Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Consequent on the transfer of Maj L Conway-Gordon, CIE, RE, from the Accounts Branch, the following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Estabt, from 1st Jany 1886:—Col C M Moberley, MSC, from Examr, 1st class, sub pro tem, to be Examr, 1st Class.

Maj A G Begbie, R E, from Examr, 2nd Class, sub *protem*, to be Examr, 2nd Class.

Lieut-Col J. Grierson, Bo. S. C., from Examr, 3rd Class, sub *pro tem*, to be Examr, 3rd class.

Mr. A. R Becher, from Examr, 4th Class, 1st grade; sub *pro tem*, to be Examr, 4th Class, 1st grade; Mr. J. L. Macpherson, from Examr 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*, to be Examr, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, from Examr, 4th Class, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*, to be Examr, 4th Class, 3rd grade. Mr S G Wood from Deputy Examr 1st Grade sub *pro tem*, to be Deputy Examr 1st Grade; Mr. F G Heaven, from Depy Examr 2nd grade. Sup to be Depy Examr, 2nd Grade, Major A G Begbie, R E, Examiner of Accounts, is confirmed in his appointment of Depy Acct-Genl and *ex-officio* Under-Secy to Govt of India, P W D.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Populmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS, Medicine

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, blackwood and teakwood furniture such as writing and camp tables, arm and without arm chairs, folding and reclining chairs, sofas, book cases, towel horses, &c., plated ware, such as cruet and pickle stands, breakfast companions, teapots, spoons, forks, &c., crockery and glassware, such as dinner, dessert and tea services, flower vases, oleographs, marble top table and teapoys, hanging and table lamps, 3 big lanterns for the use of dubashes, 1 volunteer suit complete, 50 dozen oil painting pictures, 2 bales hessian (arrived per s. s. Clan Ogilvie).

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist &c.

1 case cut glass drops of sizes.
5 bales brown papers.
4 backs brass wire,
10 „ whitings.
2 cases femily toilet soap.
5 „ cotton jacquard shawls.
5 „ French cretons.
1 „ woollent cloth.
1 Sewing Machine.
1. case Gentlemen's white and colored shirts.
On account and at the risk of Mugon Gocul.
B & C 3345 } 2—1 case German silver sheets ex. s.s. Ganges.
„ 4—1 „ „ „ „ ex. s.s. Bokhara.
On account of the concerned.
1. Case S. W. D. Black Pilot cloth.

AUCTION SAEL of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST & 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—200 superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Chappel & Co., a handsom full-sized mahogany bagatelle table by Thurston with balls and cues complete, a 10 stop harmonium a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, a first-rate English 8-day clock, a handsome English-built open carriage convertible into sociable by E. Davis, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, a handsome strong dun-coloured horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, engravings, handsome table and hanging lamps, choice plants in pots, a large collection of books, &c., the property of the late W. PYM, Esq., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated hot water curry dishes by Mappin, cruet, pickle and liquor stands, butter pot, ice pitcher, vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, waiter table and piano candlesticks, silver cruet, silver blade fruit knives and forks, cutlery trays, French-polished furniture such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, drawing room, pier, oval side, tables, side board, dumb-waiter, ornament, toilet, hat stands, carved chiffoniers, marble topped table and teapoys, carved conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy folding arm and American chairs, carved bedstead, iron and camp and baba cots, handsome wardrobe and almira with mirror doors, inlaid lady's writing washhand and dressing table, with mirror wardrobe clothes press, English book case, chest of drawers, dressing glass, clothes chest, bronze 3 light hanging and table lamps, engravings, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, bird cages, plants in pots, a large collection of reading and other books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built open carriage convertible into sociable by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

A handsome strong dun coloured horse set of single plated harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, in Khetwady 8th Lane, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of ground with a pucka built 3 storied dwelling house standing thereon situate in Khetwady 8th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 139, and bounded on the west and south by the property of Jamsetjee Eduljee Teejoriwalla, on the north by the house of Suritoojee Cullooje, and on the east by the Khetwady 8th Lane. The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK POSTS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—

Ex. s.s. "Clyde."

100 tons superior teak posts and scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst. sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kushroo Lodge," Nesbit-road, Byculla, close to H. H. Aga Ali Shah's bungalow the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome 3 to 12 light hanging chandeliers, wall shades, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior brass and iron bedsteads, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNGREE COLEE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the assignee, Kanbai, widow of Thucker Anandee Megjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bayabai Mother Dewabai, widow, and Dewjee Kessow, the son of the late Kessowjee Gowa and Sewjee Gowa, and Waljee Gowa, brother of the deceased Kessowjee Gowa, the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of fuzundaree land or ground, belonging to Sacoda Mahomed Hoosein Rogay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, fronting at the west side by Dongree collection, situated at Satad or Dongree Colee street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the said fuzandar under No. 34, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 341, containing by admeasurement 27 square yards or thereabouts and the same were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the west by the Dongree Colee Street, on or towards the east by the cross lane of the said Dongree Colee street on or towards the north by the house of Esmail Khan, and on or towards the south by the joint house of Vishram Canjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway storeyard, Parell, a quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of old packing cases, crates, boxes glass, zinc lining, old baskets, casks, and cans, leather and India-rubber cuttings, lamps, shovels, and powrahs, platelayer's tools, chains, wrought and cast scrap iron, 12 tons steel files, iron tanks, E. F. cutlery, boxes, cotton and woollen clothing, waste paper, broken fire bricks, and many other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of Travelling trunks of various sizes.

An invoice of 13 casks each 6 dozen Japan liquid blacking, also blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture such as sideboard, bed room sofa, wardrobe, dispense cupboard couches, chairs, chambersland, chiffoneers, bench vice, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

AUCTION SALE of English-built carriages, just landed ex s.s. Umbreto Arbib.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following English-built carriages:—

1 new small canoe landau with patent hood by "Nye," of Brighton, painted and lined blue, patent axles and lamps.
1 miniature canoe landau by Allen, of Long Acre, patent hood, painted and lined brown, patent axle and lamps.
1 light Stanhope phaeton, painted lake, lined brown, patent axle and lamps.
1 village cart varnished wood, lined drab, patent axles.
1 miniature circular glass-fronted double seated brougham, by "Kings" of Long Hall, painted and lined green, patent axles and lamps.
1 glass-fronted circular double-seated brougham, painted and lined blue, pole, shafts, patent axles and lamps.

The carriages are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

TO WINE CONS[illegible]UERS:

FOR all first class qualities of every [illegible]sort, description, and price apply to the Oldest House in the Tr[illegible]ade India.

CUTLER PALMER [illegible] CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRA[illegible]S, LAHORE, &c.

PURE CLA[illegible]RIS.

WE draw the attention of Consumers to th[illegible]ese[illegible]h will be found to be as described.

10 per cent. for Cash.		Credit. Rs. as.
13 8	MEDOC SUPERIO[illegible]	15 0
16 4	ST. EMILION	18 0
20 0	ST. JULIEN	22 0
21 10	CHATEAU LAROSE	24 0
25 4	CHATEAU MARGA[illegible]	28 0
27 0	CHATEAU LEOVIL[illegible]	30 0
31 8	CHATEAU LAFITE	35 0

Pints, Rs. 2 per case extra of 2 doze[illegible]

The above are all bottled in Bordeaux, an[illegible] GENUINE WINES.

BODGER, WARBURT[illegible] & CO.

BARTON AND CO., [illegible]MITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENE[illegible]STORES,

Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA,

BEG to announce the arrival of a miscellaneous assortment of Go[illegible] of latest design, and from the best European Houses, and to which we respectfully invit[illegible]n.

AIR-GUNS.
AQUARIUMS.
BADMINTON SETS, BATS, &c.
CONJURING TRICKS.
CHEAVIN'S WATER-FILTERS.
FANCY INKSTANDS.
GLASS CENTRE PIECES.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF CASES.
MUSICAL BO[illegible]
PICNIC AND [illegible]BASKETS.
VIOLINS AN[illegible]CCESSORIES.
MEERSCHAU[illegible]S.
WRITING-CA[illegible] CABINETS.
LAWN-TENN[illegible]
CROQUET SE[illegible]PLETE.
SHUTTLECOC[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS AND [illegible]EURS.

OUTSTATION ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL AND [illegible]T ATTENTION.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN H[illegible]E.

BICYCLES AND TRI[illegible]CLES
ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE S[illegible]TEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in [illegible]mating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and T[illegible]cles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering the[illegible]r sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small mean[illegible]d regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until [illegible] entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession [illegible]use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possess[illegible] of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap ma[illegible]e considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator, [illegible]ring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and si[illegible]icity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order .... Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 .... Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of bea[illegible]l finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order........ Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 2[illegible] .... Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound[illegible]trong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order .... Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments........ Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPAN[illegible]IMITED,
MECHANICAL ENGINEE[illegible]
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, A[illegible]WELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TO[illegible]R)
BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTO[illegible] BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery [illegible] is [illegible]of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to [illegible] to transmit power, To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GAND[illegible] BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, the [illegible]an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that [illegible]ad not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to [illegible]te it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" [illegible] are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put fore the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such deservedly high repution, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwitstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotto Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate the GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery [illegible] Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
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W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.